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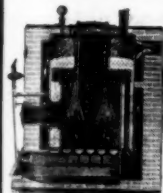
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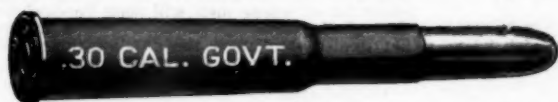
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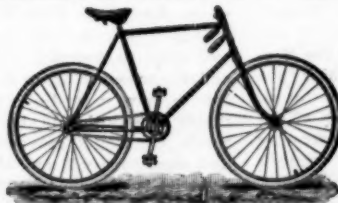
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ADVICE AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR EQUIPMENT OF NAVAL VESSELS, LAND FORCES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The War Department decides that an Assistant Adjutant General assigned on Staff of Department Commander will hereafter be designated and announced in orders as the Adjutant General of the Department concerned.

The vacancy in the list of Chaplains of the Army, caused by the dismissal of Henry V. Plummer, 9th Cav., last November, has at last been filled. The fortunate candidate in this case is G. C. Booth, of Evanston, Ill. Like his predecessor, he is colored. His record is an excellent one. Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the East, endorsed Booth for the place. Booth is a graduate of the School of Divinity of Yale College, and is said to be a very bright man. He filed with his papers at the War Department a photograph of himself, and it shows him to possess a very prepossessing appearance.

The commander of the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Col. J. H. Fitzpatrick, at the close of a recent address on the occasion of a commandery meeting, said: "Every Federal soldier of that war, with an honorable discharge, has a patent of nobility. That is enough, and more than they in Europe have to brag of. Let us be proud of the part we played. Boast if you will. That kind of pride is ancient as the sun. St. Simon relates that a French Duchess on the death of an old sinner of high rank said: 'They may say what they please, but I know God will think twice before he damns a man of his birth and bravery.' Brag as you will—boast as you may—you veterans of the war, yet you shall go away justified."

Noah Brooks, in a recent letter to the New York "Times" from Algiers, Africa, says: "It is good to see in this far-off corner of the world two noble American war ships, the Chicago and the San Francisco, which cruisers flying the Stars and Stripes lie within a cable's length of the Fürst Bismarck to-day. Adml. Kirkland's flag is fluttering from the Chicago's masthead, but he will transfer it to the San Francisco in a day or two, and the Chicago will go home after a long and successful cruise in European waters. This fine ship has the reputation on this side of the world of being one of the most admirable examples of modern naval architecture. Everywhere she has been received with unstinted admiration and generous applause. Of such a ship Americans may well be proud. The Chicago has nobly honored the American name and flag, and when her band played 'The Star-Spangled Banner' to-night at evening colors, and the beautiful flag of our country fluttered to the deck, more than one wanderer, far from his native land, thanked God that he, too, was an American."

The discussion of the designs for the new battle ships continues. Secretary Herbert has not yet fully considered the plans which the Bureau of Construction and Repair have submitted to him. There is, of course, no hurry about the matter, but naval officers on duty at the Department are anxious that the Secretary should decide as soon as possible in order to begin the preparation of plans for the vessels. The Bureau of Ordnance has officially communicated with the Bureau of Construction and Repair regarding its double turret idea, as was stated in the Journal last week. This system proposes that each of the two turrets in the bow and stern for the 13-inch guns shall be surmounted by turrets for 8-inch breechloading rifles. After considerable discussion the Bureau of Ordnance has decided that as these four 8-inch guns could be brought to bear broadside on an enemy at one time, the 8-inch guns on the beams can be done away with. The result will be a great saving in weight. It has been computed that at least 350 tons would be saved by this plan. Before adopting the idea it will be thoroughly discussed from all points of view. There will be a reduction in the number of 8-inch guns, only four being used under this plan, while eight is the number for the Indiana and vessels of her type. There will be an increase in the number of 5-inch rapid-fire guns on board the prospective battle ships.

The Bureaus of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering will make a report to the Secretary of the Navy in a few days on the bids opened some weeks ago for the three new torpedo boats. The report will contain a recommendation as to the bidder to whom the construction of the vessels should be awarded. In permitting the shipbuilders to make propositions to the Navy Department supplemental to their bids the Secretary committed a somewhat unusual act, which has excited a good deal of comment. With some exceptions this privilege was availed of by a large number of the bidders, among them the Herreshoffs. Naval Constructor Stahl and Chief Engr. Perry have been busily engaged in making an examination of the bids and supplemental propositions ever since the proposals were opened. There is a growing impression that the Secretary will authorize the Union Iron Works to build the large torpedo boat, having a displacement of 242 tons, at its bid of \$243,000. This will give the other two vessels to the Columbian Iron Works, at its bid of \$103,000 each. These vessels will, in this case, be built exclusive of armament, and their torpedo tubes and light rapid-fire guns will have to be supplied from the stock in hand or from the money appropriated by the recent Naval appropriation act, if the law officers of the Government will construe a provision in relation to armament of torpedo boats as the Department desires.

The reorganization plan of the system of inspections for the Army is still under consideration. It is determined upon, but the Secretary does not intend to put it in operation until he is thoroughly satisfied that there will be no hitch in its progress. For this reason he is still looking over it. He has finished all the details of the scheme, and its promulgation is now only a matter of formal orders. It has been practically decided to retain the Headquarters of Inspector Generals in the cities in which the Headquarters of Departments are located. All these places are railroad centres, and much of the Inspector General's business will be centered there. The difference of opinion on this subject among the officers who have been assisting the Secretary in formulating the new method was not brought to Mr. Lamar's attention. Some of the officers, it will be remembered, suggested that the headquarters of Inspectors should be located away from the Department Headquarters. The Secretary, however, is convinced that the railroad centres should by all means be the Headquarters of Inspector Generals, and accordingly they will be stationed in these places. The report that the Inspector Generals will not make inspection of troops under the new system is erroneous. This duty primarily belongs to the Inspection Corps, and to take it away from that organization would be absurd. A mass of communications is being received at the Department concerning the new system, as a result of the announcement of the Secretary's intentions in the Journal, and questions are asked as to the date of promulgation of the new system. This will be known probably next week.

All reports to the contrary, it may be stated on very good authority, that President Cleveland will make the appointments to the vacancy in the grade of Brigadier General and the Quartermaster's Department within a very few days. His return to the White House from his ducking expedition was the signal for Secretary Lamont to take the applications of a number of officers to the White House for Executive consideration. One of the strongest supporters of Col. Bliss' candidacy is understood to be Lieut. Gen. Schofield, and this fact leads to the confident expectation that the billet will go to the commanding officer of the 24th Inf. The retirement in April of Maj. Gen. McCook, commanding the Department of the Colorado, has started gossip concerning his successor in the grade he occupies, as well as the officer who will secure the appointment to the grade of Brigadier General. Brig. Gen. Merritt seems to be the officer who is the first choice of every one at the War Department, and there is no reason to believe that he will not obtain the promotion he so richly deserves. Leaving Col. Bliss out of the question, the President will have a hard time in selecting an officer from the list of gallant Colonels, all of whom are subject to appointment to the coming vacancy. Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf., has an excellent chance. His early retirement, however, it is thought by some of the War Department officials, will operate against him getting the promotion, but on the other hand his friends say that this is one of the best reasons why he should obtain the place, as it would be a recognition by the President of his distinguished career. A precedent for such action, they say, was established in the case of Maj. Gen. McCook, and they see no reason why he should not obtain the appointment.

There are no new developments in the matter of the vacancies existing in the Quartermaster's Department. The usual gossip is in circulation at the War Department concerning the chances of the different candidates, but no definite information is obtainable as to the intentions of the President. Secretary Lamont has the papers of a number of officers lying on his desk, and these will be submitted to the President at once. The President will soon have another important appointment at his disposal. Paymaster General William Smith will retire March 23, and pressure is already being brought to bear upon the President and Secretary of War in the interest of applicants. The announced candidates for the appointment are understood to be Col. Charles M. Terrell, Col. T. H. Stanton, Lieut. Col. George E. Glenn, Maj. A. E. Bates and Maj. John S. Witcher. Col. Terrell and Stanton and Lieut. Col. Glenn have all recently been in Washington. In relation, it is said, to the appointment which the President will soon have at his disposal. According to gossip, Maj. Bates has as good a chance as any of the applicants, and is a very strong possibility.

Cuba will be the destination of the cruiser Columbia when she leaves New York next week for the West Indies. The authorities are determined to give adequate protection to American interests in this Spanish island, and the presence of an American man-of-war will, they believe, have a good effect. The revolution in Cuba continues, and although the Government claims that the rebels are losing ground, the fighting goes merrily on and some time will probably elapse before the last revolutionist is disarmed. After remaining in Cuban waters for a short time, the Columbia will join Rear Adml. Meade's squadron. Rear Adml. Meade, his squadron and his programme of evolutions are lost in a sea of rebellions and other troubles in the Central American and northerly South American Republics. It is to be regretted that the presence of the squadron should be needed to look after American interests at this time, for there is no doubt that sea drills would be of great benefit to the officers and crews on board the North Atlantic squadron. Evolutions have been the dream of Rear Adml. Meade, and, in fact, of all well wishers of the Navy, for a long time, and their prevention now will undoubtedly cause a postponement of squadron drills for a

long time. Rear Adml. Meade has been compelled to give up following his itinerary, and has found it necessary to go to Venezuela, where danger from Great Britain, France and Germany threatens. The trouble with Great Britain is over the time-worn boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana; with France on account of the expulsion of the latter's Minister, and with Germany because of the failure of Venezuela to repay a loan made by President Crespo's Government with German capitalists. It is not believed that there will be any serious results attendant upon the present troubles, but Rear Adml. Meade has been stationed at Laguayra in order to show to all to nations concerned that it is the intention of the United States to compel a strict observance of the Monroe doctrine.

Riots in New Orleans, La., this week gave rise to reports that Federal troops would be asked for to assist in quelling them, but no such request was made, or, we fancy, contemplated. Singularly, just about the time of the riots, Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, was either in, or in the vicinity of New Orleans, so that if Federal troops had been called for the Department Commander would have been in position to act promptly.

Bering Sea is a dead issue so far as the Navy is concerned. The President, shortly before his departure on his recent gunning expedition, had a conference with Secretaries Herbert and Carlisle, with the result that this work has all been transferred from the Navy to the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary Hamlin told a Journal representative that he had five revenue cutter vessels in the Pacific fully equipped for this duty, and he saw no reason why any men-of-war should be called upon. The patrol work is essentially revenue cutter service, and the force of revenue cutter vessels is sufficient for the purposes required in the patrol of Bering Sea. This will undoubtedly be good news to the officers and men of the Navy, who were in danger of being dispatched to the sealing zone.

The question of changes of stations for regiments of the Army was taken into official consideration during the past week. The first step was to ask the Quartermaster General how much transportation was available. In anticipation of the request for the information, the Quartermaster General had the figures in readiness, and was therefore able to give them without delay. It is understood that he stated that about \$7,000 was all that remained of the transportation fund, the rest having been used for transportation of troops during the great strike and for the movements last fall. The authorities are now considering what changes can be made on this limited sum. There will not be any extensive movements, but bonded roads will be used as far as possible, and in this way several changes can be made. A delegation of Chicago citizens was in Washington early in the week and presented a petition to the War Department asking that the 15th Regt. be permitted to remain at Fort Sheridan. The Secretary stated in reply to a question that there were as good regiments in the Army as the 15th, and that that command, if moved, would be succeeded by equally as good an organization. The four years' term of duty at Fort Sheridan of the 15th is completed, and this is one of the reasons why it is thought it may be moved. If it moves at all it will probably exchange with the 14th over the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is a bonded road, and therefore the transfer will cause comparatively little expense.

There will undoubtedly be changes in the stations of cavalry during the spring, and the indications now point to a change in the station of troops of the 7th, now at Fort Riley. They will probably be sent to Texas to join the 1st. There is considerable gossip concerning the regiment which will succeed the 7th. The 1st and 2d are the companies of that regiment stationed in that Department prominently mentioned in this connection. If it is decided to send the 1st to Fort Riley the several companies of the 2d there will be dispatched to Fort Grant and Fort Stanton, N. M., to take the place of the 1st. There is a chance that the whole of the 2d may be stationed at Fort Riley, but this is only a probability.

The War Department authorities are still considering the question of doing away with the two months' limit for re-enlistment, which was referred to in last week's Journal. This question was raised by Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., who is stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., and about 32 of whose men will soon be discharged. Capt. Story believes that if the men were permitted to re-enlist immediately upon the date of their discharge, the Army would keep in its ranks a number of good men, who otherwise would return to civil life.

A calculation as to the amount of money involved in such a change shows that the cost of a soldier's discharge and re-enlistment is \$150. As it is believed that the privilege accorded would be generally availed of, several hundred thousands of dollars are required, according to the figuring of the Department. Before acting upon the suggestion the Secretary will ask the opinion of Lieut. Gen. Schofield and the officials of the War Department generally.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General, paid a flying visit to Fort Monroe last week. He was received with open arms by his friends at that post, and entertained royally during his visit.

At the invitation of Col. David S. Gordon, commanding the 6th Cavalry and commandant of Fort Myer, Secretary Herbert and a party of friends visited the post on Thursday evening and witnessed a cavalry drill by the troopers stationed there. The Secretary and the members of his party expressed the greatest pleasure at their entertainment.

NEW METHOD OF IRON MELTING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

With between 15 and 20 millions of tons of iron being used annually in the United States, any advance beyond the generally known process of manipulation is at once a matter of interest both to the public and to the manufacturer. Some rather premature publications concerning a new method of iron melting recently made have aroused a good deal of speculation and interest. The plans of the company through which the experiments are being conducted are not sufficiently matured as yet to make known its location or identity, yet a preliminary statement of the ground already traversed and the expectations of those interested may not be amiss.

It is not needed by those engaged in the manipulation of iron that actually startling discoveries shall be made along this line in order to arouse attention. Almost anything that will prove a real advance in the facility of melting, in a saving of fuel, or an increase in tensile strength, whereby an appreciable decrease in the weight of castings may be gained, creates at once a ground for investigation. All the features above mentioned seem to have been attained in the process under consideration, and an additional one, of the utmost importance, seems to be fairly promised from the tests already made. Heretofore, the peculiar qualities which have been reached in malleable castings have only been accomplished by the long and expensive process of annealing in ovens, at a high temperature, after the common operation of making the castings in the ordinary molds. It has been believed by many engaged in this line of manufacture that it must be possible to secure in the iron while melting such characteristics as should approximate to and be equal, if not superior, to malleable iron. For much of this is so only in name, being merely a thin coating of malleability with a very marked core of ordinary castiron, and it would be much more desirable to obtain a product which should have the desired qualities through and through; to be, in fact, a homogeneous iron.

The following expressions from two practical iron experts, who made careful tests of the samples submitted, seem to indicate that the inventor has certainly produced something unusual.

"I have seen samples of iron submitted by you tested with surprise. It is a puzzle to me. It apparently has no grain, and yet is exceedingly tough and hard. It forges well, drills as if it were wrought iron, and bends better than malleable iron. I am free to say that I have never seen any castiron like this, and if it can be made economically in large quantities, as good as the sample shown me, it will be of exceedingly great value to the commercial world."

The gentleman who writes the above has been engaged in iron manufacture nearly fifty years.

The foreman of a large Western foundry writes:

"I tested a sample of the iron submitted with the following results:

"1. It bent in the rise rather more than malleable iron does.

"2. The strength was as great, if not greater, than malleable.

"3. The outer surface was harder than the surface of malleable iron, and it would give better results for journals and wearing surfaces.

"4. In the fire it drew well, viz.: From 1 1/4-inch wide by 3/4 thick, down to 3/4 square, without splitting, doing much better than malleable iron under a similar test. If it is castiron I should call it the most remarkable piece of castiron I ever saw."

The question now seems to be whether it can be made economically in commercial quantities, and to determine that, a new furnace is now being built for the purpose, and it is expected that it will be finished and the demonstrations be fully established during the present spring. If the success be attained which is hoped for the results will be almost as revolutionizing as the Bessemer process in steel manufacture, and the final tests are looked forward to with much interest.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT SPOKANE, WASH.

The ferry across the Spokane River, at a point just below Fort Spokane on one side of the river and the Colville Agency on the other, was a scene of intense excitement and alarm Saturday evening, March 2. The cable broke, and the ferryboat was swiftly carried down to the terrible rapid below. There were several passengers, and among them the youngest son of Capt. J. W. Bubb. Capt. Bubb was coming down the bank on the agency side to take the return boat, and his little son thought he would go over to meet the returning party. One can readily imagine the horror of Capt. Bubb at the sight before him. Fortunately the boat struck a huge rock in such a way as to be held for awhile, though it swayed on its rocky pivot as if each moment it would go off. A little boat was quickly obtained, tied to a tow line, and two Indians rowed out and drifted down to the little group in such peril. After two attempts they succeeded in reaching the ferryboat. They took off a woman and little baby first, and were towed to shore in safety, though it seemed as if the tossing, roaring water would engulf them every moment. A Mr. Gray took one Indian's place then, and again the little boat shot down the current, and Johnnie Bubb, with the agency doctor, was brought off. Finally all were in safety. Mrs. Bubb did not know of the accident till all were safe, so she was spared the dreadful hour of suspense that Capt. Bubb had to bear. He was on the shore opposite to where they were working, without a boat or any means of joining the helping parties. All say the little fellow was very quiet and brave.

UNIFORMS FOR GARRISON AND FIELD.

What follows is the conclusion of the article on "Uniforms for Garrison and Field," which appeared last week. The part of the article here printed was omitted by an oversight:

I am by no means alone in advocating this change, for there seems to be a very general sentiment in favor of it, especially among officers of the line. Maj. Choffee, in one of his reports as Inspector General of the Department of Arizona or Colorado, suggests it, and I believe it is also recommended by the Adjutant General of the Army in his last annual report. Capt. H. F. Kendall, of the 8th Cavalry, has a very interesting and able article on this subject, which was recently published in the "Journal of the U. S. Cavalry Association" (the June number), and those who are interested in the matter should read it. Let the general officers and the staff wear what they choose, but give the line but one uniform, and that the undress or field uniform, and I am confident that in addition to greatly simplifying matters and reducing expenses, the appearance of both officers and enlisted men, so far as their dress is concerned, will be greatly improved.

JOHN PITCHER,
Captain 1st Cavalry.

WHAT IS AN INFANTRYMAN?

The question having come to us, as to why foot troops are termed infantry, it may not be amiss for the information of those who have never looked up the subject to publish the following from Duane's Military Dictionary, issued in 1810. The explanation is somewhat unique. It is credited to "one of the closest reasoners, the ingenious and learned author of 'Diversions of Purley.'"

Johnson generally states that infantry are foot soldiers belonging to the army, and the compilers of other dictionaries content themselves with assimilating the term infantry to the name of a Spanish Princess, who marched at the head of a body of Spaniards on foot, and defeated the Moors. She was called Infanta. Our learned friend, on the contrary, traces it to the source of genuine etymology, and grounds his opinion on the best authorities. His first root is from the Greek *Pheimi*, Latin *Fari*, participle *Fans-in-Fans*; Italian *Infante*, by abridgment, *Fante*; *Infanteria*, by abridgment, *Fanteria*; French, *Infanterie*; English, *Infantry*. It is still in French and English a common expression to soldiers, *Allons Mes Enfants*, on my lads (or my boys). So a servant is called a lad or a boy (and formerly a knave or a page), although a full-grown man. The military profession is still called service, and a soldier is said to serve in the army.

Skinner says well: "The Infantry, *Fr. Infanterie*; Italian, *Fanteria*, *pedatus*; *Fante*, *pedes* et *famulus*; *quia scilicet olim pedites equitum famuli, vel pedisequi fuerunt*. *Fante*, autem a *Lat. Infans*, manifeste ortum ducit. *Et nos boy*, non tantum *proprio sed et pro famulo, secundario sensu usurpamus*." After which he refers us to *Lansquenett*: "A *Lansquenett*, a *Fr. G. Lansquenett*, *pedes*, *miles*, *gregarius*, *utr.* a *Teut. Lance*, *lancea*, et *Knecht*, *servus*; *olim enim pedites equitum lancearum quasi servi erant*; et *quibilibet eques quatuor vel quinque pedites, tanquam famulos circumdedit*. *Exercitus autem numero equitum, non pedum censebatur*. *Vide Comineum et alios illorum seculorum Scriptores*."

It appears that Machiavelli, in his "Arte della Guerra," sufficiently points out what, and how considered, the infantry were in his time, when he says (*libro primo*) "Venuta la pace i Gentili Buomini all loro particolare arte." It is plain the *Fanti* were *humilissimi*, *e soldati gregarii*, i. e. hired servants, and therefore called *Fanti*, and the corps *Fanteria*. The term *Infantry* was given to them when they were considered merely as lads attending on the army; and the term has continued, though the conditions are altered.

From these sensible observations, it is evident that although the primary sources of infantry are in the Greek and Latin languages its modern derivation is from the Italian word *Fante*, which signifies a follower. In the first stages of modern warfare battles were chiefly fought by cavalry or horsemen; but in Italy, and afterward Spain, the bodies of horse were always attended by a certain number of squire or armed men on foot, who marched in the rear and assisted their leaders.

Boccaccio mentions the latter under the term *Fanteria*, and other Italian writers, one of whom we have already quoted, call it *Infanteria*, both being derived from *Fante*. Nothing can be more out of date, out of place, and superficial to imagine that because the Spaniards have recorded a gallant action, which was performed by an *Infanta* of that nation, the rest of Europe should bury the real etymology of infantry beneath the flimsy texture of court adulation. It is besides, extremely erroneous to state that until that period men did not fight on foot. It is well known that the Greeks and Romans frequently placed the greatest confidence in men of that description. The former had their *Hopliti*, their *Psiloi*, and their *Peltastai*; and the latter their *Celeres*, *Velites*, *Hastati*, *Principes*, and *Triarii*, or *Pisarii*. The French word *Fantassin*, which signifies a foot soldier, is manifestly derived from *Fante*.

CAVALRY STILL NEEDED.

Maj. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., of the British Army, in a recent number of the "Pall Mall Magazine," scouts the idea held in some quarters that the "days of cavalry have passed away." His main reasons are: 1. Because the conditions under which rifle practice is executed in peace and war differ so materially as to furnish but unreliable data. On the rifle ranges soldiers practice with every advantage of health, good living, good weather, light equipment, and never when fatigued; since commanding officers object to their men being marched more than about four miles to a range, or that they should be made to shoot in any but fair weather, for fear of their losing the monetary prizes. Nevertheless, on service, infantry may often be called on to withstand cavalry, when exhausted by long marches, want of food, and while encumbered by equipment which must militate against good shooting.

2. Though weapons are improved yearly, the human heart remains the same. Discipline enhances its military value, but then thorough discipline cannot be acquired in a few months, and with the immense growth of armies, the time the infantry soldier is kept under training has been so reduced, that it is possible this, or the coming generation, may see a repetition of such glorious cavalry achievements as astonished the world eighty years ago.

FORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

A. B. Slanson, correspondent of the "Post-Intelligencer," writes as follows: "Fort Townsend people are very much exercised since the burning of the barracks at Fort Townsend, that they may not be rebuilt, and the post abandoned. Petitions from the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens have been forwarded, that no steps inimical to the future of the place as a military post and supply depot be permitted. The announced policy of the War Department is to concentrate troops near the largest cities, and Gen. Otis has already committed himself to the statement in his annual report that Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle, affords the best location for a post from his point of view. There is, therefore, some reason for thinking that the barracks will not be rebuilt at once, not at least until it is seen what Congress will do about authorizing the establishment of another post on Puget Sound."

The British War and Admiralty Departments are acting in concert in the perfection of a scheme for a series of Grand Army and Navy manoeuvres, in which the Volunteers will take part.

It has been found that fully 15 per cent. of the men drafted for the Madagascar expedition are physically unfit for the arduous service, and their places are being filled. Already it is apparent that the campaign will cost \$25,000,000 instead of \$13,000,000.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

There were two important ballistic tests of armor plate Monday at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The first was a test for acceptance of a plate representing a group of 18-inch Carnegie harveized armor for the belt of the Oregon, and the result was perfectly satisfactory. The second was the trial of a new process, and its inability to keep out armor-piercing shell was clearly demonstrated. The 18-inch plate was held in position against a 36-inch oak backing by twenty armor bolts of ordinary size. The gun was twelve inches in calibre, and the line of fire for both shots was within one degree to the normal. The first shell fired was a Carpenter armor piercing projectile. The charge was 295 pounds of brown powder, and the velocity 1,458 feet per second, the cracking velocity. The shell weighing 850 pounds struck the plate almost half way between the top and bottom, and about a foot and a half from the centre, the energy at impact being something more than 11,000 foot tons. The shell broke up on the face of the plate, its head welding into the metal. As far as could be estimated the penetration did not exceed five inches. There were absolutely no cracks. A slight front bulge was visible at the point of impact. The plate scaled somewhat around the place where it had been struck, but not as much as is ordinarily the case. No bolts were disturbed. The second shot was for penetration. Like the first, it was a Carpenter armor-piercing projectile, weighing 850 pounds. The charge was 443 pounds of brown powder. The velocity was 1,925 feet per second. This shell struck the plate about three and a half feet from the impact already made on the other side of the centre and about three and a half feet from the top. After penetrating seven inches it broke up and rebounded, leaving, however, its head welded into the face of the plate. The plate was cracked completely in two across its width. The appearance of the metal about the point of impact was similar to that of the first shell. An examination of the metal where the plate was cracked showed it to be remarkably tough. Its performance was excellent and resulted in the acceptance of the group which it represents.

The second plate tested was manufactured by the Midrah Steel Co. It was an experimental piece of armor which had been treated by what is known as the Gantz-Chase process. This process, according to ordinance officials, is nothing more than the application of a chrome face to steel plate. Armor similar in character was tested last September at the Army Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, and on the first fire it was smashed to pieces. The same results attended the plate tried on Monday. It was five feet square and ten inches in thickness. The first shell, a Carpenter armor-piercing projectile, weighing 100 pounds, fired from a 6-inch gun, with a velocity of 2,104 feet per second, struck on one side of the plate some distance from the centre. The shell was stopped and broke up, but the plate itself suffered severely from the impact, being cracked to pieces.

OPPORTUNITY FOR TRIAL.

In the case of a member of the Hospital Corps at Fort Brady, Mich., whose discharge from the Army was asked for by Surg. Clendenin on the ground that he had been intoxicated three times since October last and is a disturbing element in the detachment; also, that he has been tried eight times and convicted by a summary court, and as a result of such conviction, was sentenced to confinement aggregating 100 days, forfeiture of \$36 of his pay, and to have \$60 of his pay detained until expiration of term of service, the Judge Advocate General makes the following decision:

"In this connection it is remarked that, in the present state of the case, the man not having been found by competent authority to have become disqualified for service, physically or in character, through his own fault (as contemplated by sub-division B, of paragraph 3, of circular No. 15, A. G. O., 1893), if now discharged by order, he would, in my opinion, be entitled to an honorable discharge.

"This disqualification referred to in said circular is some particular disqualification resulting from acts or habits, and can not, I think, be fairly held to be evinced by previous convictions alone.

"His disqualification, so far as is set forth, is his repeated trials of courts martial, but such trials, that is, previous convictions, if taken into consideration as affecting the character of the discharged or past service, must, it would seem, be considered in one of two ways. They may under certain conditions be brought to the attention of a court martial and become ground for a dishonorable discharge, or they may be brought before a board of officers under the fourth provision of paragraph 1503 of the Army Regulations, as amended by general orders No. 56 of 1891, with the view of determining whether the soldier has forfeited his retained pay by reason of his service not having been honest and faithful.

"Surg. Clendenin states that this soldier has been intoxicated three times since Oct. 21, 1894. He was last tried by court martial Sept. 18, 1894. There would seem, therefore, to be ample opportunity for again bringing him to trial, and, on conviction, introducing evidence of his previous convictions, with a view to his dishonorable discharge by sentence of the court."

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Asst. Comptroller Mansur has directed the commitment to the tender mercies of Congress the claim for damage made by Hugh N. Page, whose wharf at Norfolk was damaged by the navy yard tug *Wahnetta*. The claim was for \$48. He has dismissed the appeal of the heirs of James R. Childs, late Saltmaker, U. S. N., for mileage under the Graham decision.

In the case of W. H. Wilson, Commandant's Clerk, Naval Station, Puget Sound, the Comptroller holds that a "Commandant's Clerk is not required to pay 20 cents monthly to the hospital fund, nor is he entitled to be reimbursed for medicine or medical attendance."

Asst. Engr. John Twizaga Meyer will get one year's sea pay. This officer, it will be remembered, graduated from the Naval Academy last year and as no vacancy existed at the time, he was discharged. Afterwards, under an act of Congress, he was appointed an Assistant Engineer. Thereafter upon presenting his claim for one year's sea pay as cadet midshipman, the auditor for the Navy disallowed it. The Assistant Comptroller holds that the moment Cadet Meyer received his certificate of graduation and honorable discharge that moment he was entitled to one year's sea pay. No after conduct or legislation could deprive him of this right.

Asst. Comptroller Mansur in a decision of recent date states that the Columbia River Commission may be considered on the same footing as the Mississippi River Commission, and the civilian members of the former may be allowed actual expenses not exceeding \$5 per day for hotel bills, when meals and transportation are not furnished with their transportation. In a construction of par 809, Army Regulations of 1889, the Comptroller holds that it does not appear that they have been so amended as to allow more than 50 cents for transfers to and from railway stations for the members of the Mississippi or other commissions. The question in this matter was raised by Maj. Charles J. Allen, Engineer Corps, over disallowances of the items of expenditures referred to, which were incurred by the civilian members of the Columbia River Commission.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. P. B. Malone, 13th Infantry, left Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 11, to be absent for a week.

Lieut. Charles Miller, 11th Infantry, of Fort Apache, will go abroad in May to spend the summer.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett presided at a meeting of the Ohio Society, held at Morello's, N. Y., on March 11.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Infantry, recently at Hot Springs, Ark., has had his leave extended one month.

Prof. J. W. Clous, of West Point, made a pleasant visit to friends at Governor's Island, New York, on March 9.

Lieut. John J. O'Connell, 21st Infantry, has moved his regimental recruiting rendezvous from Troy to Schenectady, N. Y.

Col. Theo. Schwan, U. S. A., was expected to leave St. Paul for the East this week to go abroad. He will return early in May.

Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry, will leave Fort Custer, Mont., toward the end of March to spend until the end of July on leave.

Maj. W. A. Kobbe, recently called to Short Hills, N. J., by the death of his mother, will rejoin at Fort Monroe, Va., early next week.

Capt. T. M. Woodruff, 5th Infantry, is spending an interesting professional and social time with Florida troops in camp at Tallahassee.

Gen. J. S. Witcher, Paymaster, U. S. A., expected to be able to leave Albuquerque, N. M., this week for the East to spend a month on leave.

Lieut. J. C. Fox, 13th Infantry, of Fort Niagara, is spending a few weeks' leave for the benefit of his health with friends at Germantown, Pa.

Lieut. H. B. Moon, 20th Infantry, completed this week his four years' tour as Regimental Adjutant, having filled the position with marked ability.

The address of Lieut. J. W. Cotter, 15th Infantry, traveling abroad for some time past, is now care H. De Gaalon, 35 Quai D'Orleans, Havre, France.

Gen. John Newton was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the New York Southern Society at the recent annual meeting held at Delmonico's.

Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, R. Q. M., 1st Cavalry, and bride are expected in a few days at Fort Grant, Ariz., where they are sure of a hospitable welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Curtis, who spent the winter in Dresden, Germany, are expected in Rome, Italy, this month, and from there will go later on to Switzerland.

Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., recently presented to the Minnesota Legislature, in behalf of the G. A. R. of that State, a picture of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas.

Lieut. Col. G. M. Randall has assumed command of the 8th Infantry during the absence of Col. J. J. Van Horn, who has left Fort D. A. Russell on a two months' sick leave.

Capt. James Kennington, U. S. A., retired, residing at 1312 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C., reaches his 64th birthday on Sunday, March 17, and passes from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Capt. D. M. Scott, U. S. A., has about closed up his affairs of the Subsistence Department at Washington, D. C., and will spend the spring and summer on leave and resume duty in September next.

Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Infantry, is a recent arrival in San Francisco for recruiting duty during the absence on a four months' leave of Capt. L. O. Parker. His address in that city is 425 Montgomery St.

The list of army and ex-army officers holding positions of trust and responsibility in New York is on the increase. It includes the names of Gen. Rodenbough, Maj. Andrews, Maj. Cushing and Capt. Garretty.

Gen. Oscar H. La Grange, appointed a Fire Commissioner in New York City, served with distinction during the war as Colonel of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and received the brevet of Brigadier General on March 13, 1865.

An Old Point, Va., correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: "The young officers of the garrison are enthusiastic over equestrianism. Lieut. Mott, the Adonis of the class, rides a spirited horse; Col. Marrye rides a fine bay. Lieut. and Mrs. Ridgway are also fearless riders."

Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, recently ordered from San Antonio to Fort Monroe Arsenal, will meet many old friends at Old Point Comfort, where he was stationed some years ago when Lieutenant of the 3d Artillery. He is an honor graduate of the Artillery School.

A visit to Fort Leavenworth is soon expected from Gen. and Mrs. Howard, says the Kansas City "Times." The General will, en route East, stop off here for a few days to visit his son, Lieut. Howard, 19th Infantry. Gen. Howard will be accompanied also by his daughter, Miss Bessie, and his youngest son, Harry.

Lieuts. H. L. Harris, W. C. Rafferty and I. N. Lewis, of the Artillery, the "Board on the Regulation of Sea Coast Artillery Fire," now that the weather is improving, are making good progress with their work in New York Harbor. Their headquarters are at the Army Building, New York City, and from there they make trips to the several forts.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles inspected his old regiment, the 5th Infantry, at Fort McPherson, Ga., March 9, it being the first time since he left it at Fort Keogh in 1880 on appointment as Brigadier General. It is needless to say he received a most affectionate welcome. He was accompanied by his aides, Capt. Huggins and Maus. After a most pleasant visit, the General left for New Orleans, and this week arrived in St. Augustine.

Congressman George B. McClellan has recently sent to the Democratic Club, to be used by that organization during his absence in Washington, six magnificent deer and elk heads, accompanied by antlers of great size and perfection. The animals from which these trophies were taken were shot by the late Gen. R. B. Marcy in the Rocky Mountains, during the time of his service in the Army. Gen. Marcy was the father-in-law of Gen. McClellan, and his Chief of Staff during the war, and was thus familiarly known as "Father-in-law Marcy."

Lieut. Col. W. N. P. Darrow, 14th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, is an ex-officer of the U. S. Army. He was a cadet U. S. M. A. Sept. 1, 1882, to July 1, 1886; graduating No. 12 in a class of 77, was 2d Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery July 1, 1886, to Oct. 26, 1891; resigning his commission to engage in business in Columbus. He was promoted to Captain Light Battery H, 1st Artillery, O. N. G., Dec. 24, 1891, completely reorganizing the battery, which was about to be disbanded. Elected Lieutenant Colonel 14th Infantry, O. N. G., Oct. 23, 1893. He is very popular in his command.

Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Artillery, rejoined at David's Island, N. Y. H., this week from a short leave.

Maj. E. K. Russell, 1st Artillery, left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, this week, to be absent for a fortnight.

Lieut. J. A. Emery, R. Q. M. 11th Infantry, has rejoined at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., from a fortnight's leave.

Gen. George Bell, retired, residing at 1909 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C., reached his 67th birthday on March 12.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy have both been reported quite ill this week, but are improving.

Capt. M. C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon, has rejoined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from a visit to friends at Franklin, La.

Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th Infantry, and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, of Oakland, East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Countess Divonne and children sailed for France March 9 on the steamship La Bretagne, to join her husband in Paris.

Col. Peter Tyrer Swaine, U. S. A., retired, of Las Nietos, Cal., is a recent transfer to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Infantry, has recently taken charge of the signal instruction and ordnance matters at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Capt. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, 5th Artillery, is a recent transfer from the Oregon to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. E. W. Stone and S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, are recent transfers from the California to the Vermont Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. John C. White, U. S. A., retired, has moved into a handsome new residence, which he has built at 346 Walnut avenue, Roxbury, Mass.

Lieuts. F. C. Kimball and J. W. Heavey, 5th Infantry, have returned to Fort McPherson from a trip to Palmetto, Ga., on small arms practice duty.

Maj. Francis Safford Dodge, Paymaster U. S. A., and Capt. Colon Augur, 2d Cavalry, are recent transfers to the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Harroll McCaskey, son of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, 20th Infantry, is a prominent young mining engineer of Montana, and is a graduate of Lehigh University.

Lieut. E. E. Hatch, 18th Infantry, on duty at the Clinton Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y., has left there for a few weeks on private business necessitating his absence.

Capt. D. M. Appel, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Porter, has been looking after the medical department at Fort Niagara during the illness of Capt. J. E. Pilcher.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily K. Happersett, daughter of the late Maj. J. C. G. Happersett, Surgeon, U. S. A., to Lieut. George E. Stockle, 10th Cavalry.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is still retained at Oneida, Ill., by the recent death of his father, Col. Clendenin, but will rejoin at Fort Warren toward the end of the month.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Miles, daughter of Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, 20th Infantry, and Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st Infantry, will take place on Easter Monday, April 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, 1829 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

Commissary Sergt. George H. Collins, of Fort Thomas, Ky., whose warrant dates from March 23, 1880, and who, when appointed, was Sergeant Major of the 15th Infantry, has just retired from active service.

Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., has returned to Washington, D. C., from a pleasant visit to New York City, and to Governor's Island, where he was the guest of Maj. Hoff.

Catorina Garza, the Mexican bandit, whose career with others on the Rio Grande, caused our cavalry so much trouble a few years ago, is said to have been killed recently in an engagement at Bocas del Toro.

Brevet Maj. Charles F. Larrabee, U. S. Vols., formerly Lieutenant 7th U. S. Infantry, and mustered out in 1871, has recently been elected a companion of the District of the Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Infantry, has had a march named for him by an old army friend, Maj. L. M. Hosca, of Cincinnati. Col. Cochran and Maj. Hosca served for a short while together in the 16th Infantry in 1861.

Col. Merritt Barber, U. S. A., was expected in Chicago this week to enter upon duty as Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri. Lieut. Dean A. D. C., is for the present in charge of the A. G. O. Department of the Platte.

Mr. Edward S. Farrow, formerly of the Army, is now chief engineer of Monumental Heights, Baltimore, Md., which is being opened out into select suburban homes. The location is near Druid Hill Park. The value of the property as an investment for outsiders is indicated by Mr. Farrow's recommendation of it.

Mr. Joseph Bruce Morton, Chief Clerk at Army Headquarters, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends over his election to the office of Commander of the Army and Navy Union at its recent meeting in Chicago. Mr. Morton is extremely popular, and his friends feel that he will ably administer the duties which he has been chosen to perform.

Mr. Carl Rosecrans, son of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., in a recent letter from Los Angeles, says: "My father has been in a very precarious state the last few weeks, but is now steadily gaining, and we feel, if no unforeseen setbacks occur, he will recover as nearly as his age and late critical condition will permit. He is always glad to hear from his old officers, and has the strongest affection for his old friends regardless of distance and long illness."

The Boston "Transcript" says that the British Iron and Steel Institute has just awarded the Bessemer gold medal, the highest prize to which metallurgists may aspire, to Henry Howe, of Boston, a son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. "This honor," it adds, "has been conferred on only four Americans hitherto—Peter Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Alexander L. Holley, who introduced the Bessemer process into this country, and John Fritz, who designed and built the great Bethlehem Iron Works. Mr. Howe receives the medal for his writings and investigations into the scientific features of steel making. Among the European recipients of the medal are Sir William Siemens, the inventor of the open-hearth steel-making process; Sir Joseph Whitworth and Lord Armstrong, of gun fame, and S. G. Thomas, the inventor of the basic Bessemer process."

Mrs. Chas. O'Neil, wife of Comdr. O'Neil, U. S. N., was a guest of Mrs. F. W. Dickens, wife of Comdr. Dickens, U. S. N., at Newport, R. I., March 8.

Capt. G. Resanine, Russian Navy, is on duty at the Bethlehem Iron Works, Bethlehem, Pa., inspecting armor being made under contract for his Government.

Mrs. R. D. Hitchcock, wife of the late Comdr. Hitchcock, U. S. N., with Miss Hitchcock, have returned from Europe, and are now located in the Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C. Later Mrs. Hitchcock intends to hire or purchase a house in Washington.

Comdr. Joshua Bishop, who has just been restored from the retired to the active list, has made application to the Navy Department, it is understood, for assignment to duty in ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard. The Department is now considering the application.

Although the new naval appropriation act made no provision for the clothing and maintenance of the 1,000 enlisted men authorized by that law, Paymaster General Stewart says the enlistments can be made and the men supported. The result of this action will be a deficiency, which the next Congress will undoubtedly make good. The men are necessary for the ships, which are far enough advanced toward completion to be soon placed in commission.

Admr. Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, of the British Navy, is arranging to bring out a collection of letters from naval officers of all ranks, from midshipmen to Admirals, containing something more of their daily life and amusements than can be gathered from official reports. It is believed that the simple, yet graphic, narratives of officers, describing to their parents or other friends what they have themselves witnessed, with their observations, would be much more interesting than the labored essays of professional writers.

Ensign W. M. Crose, U. S. N., in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Savannah, Ga., was married March 6, at Cincinnati, to Miss Edith Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wilson, of Cincinnati. The groom was attended by Ensign Cole and Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th Infantry, and among the ushers were Lieuts. Saffarans and Ely, 6th Infantry, of Fort Thomas. A supper followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, after which the married couple left for Chattanooga en route to Savannah.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in a recent obituary notice of the late Col. N. W. Osborne, 5th Infantry, said: "After over thirty-three years of faithful service to his country, our companion has gone to his rest respected by all who knew him. He has never been stationed near San Francisco and has never been able to attend one of the commandery meetings, but he was well known and beloved by the many companions who have had the good fortune to meet him during the years that he was stationed at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City."

Hon. W. C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who is now traveling abroad, writes from Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 16, 1895, to Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, U. S. N., as follows: "My Dear Sir—I have read with great pleasure the inclosed letter of Gen. Tracy, and I heartily concur in the same. He has stated the matter so fully and with such felicity that I forbear going over the ground again. It will give me great personal gratification to see you succeed in securing the attention of Congress to a favorable consideration of the case. Yours most truly, WM. C. WHITNEY."

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week: First Lieut. A. P. Buffington, 13th Infantry; Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M.; First Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Infantry; First Lieut. J. T. Dwight, 3d Cavalry; Capt. C. Wordson, 5th Cavalry; Capt. C. A. Booth, 7th Infantry; First Lieut. G. W. Goode, 1st Cavalry; First Lieut. H. C. Corbaugh, 5th Infantry, and Maj. E. R. Warner, retired.

At a recent meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Stephenson, U. S. N., read a paper entitled "Congenital Spots on Annamites—A Means of Racial Identification; with Remarks on Linguistics in Connection with Migration of Peoples." Reference was made also to the studies of the Annamese savant, Petrus Truong Vinhky, of Cholon (near Saigon, Cochinchina), and to his works on linguistic, comparative philology, etc. Such investigations, as well as examination of bodily peculiarities, enable us to trace the origins and history of peoples in their world-wanderings. The article is published in the New York "Medical Journal" of March 2, 1895.

Speaking of the Harlem Ship Canal the New York "Tribune" says: "Lieut. Col. G. L. Gillespie, U. S. A., the engineer officer having in charge 'the improvement of the Hudson River and New York Harbor, and of rivers and harbors in their vicinity, New York and New Jersey,' and who has had the Harlem Ship Canal operations under his direction and supervision, has devoted much time and attention to providing an unobstructed channel for seagoing vessels bound to and from this port. He has so far succeeded in opening a free channel that the steamships of one Transatlantic line now leave New York irrespective of the tides, and other companies dispatching liners from New York have been making inquiries of him regarding the adoption of the same plan. An important point, in Lieut. Col. Gillespie's estimation, is the ridding of the lower harbor of the canalboat and lighter traffic, which, going round the Battery, makes plenty of trouble for the large craft. The main purpose in building the Harlem Ship Canal, says the Colonel, was to attract this slow and troublesome traffic, and he expressed to a 'Tribune' reporter a hope that as soon as the new waterway was opened it would be utilized by captains of craft able to make the passage."

A brilliant naval-military wedding was solemnized at the Mt. Auburn Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, O., at 5 P. M., March 6. The bride was Miss Edith Wilson, the groom W. M. Crose, Ensign, U. S. N. The bridesmaids were: Miss Crose, of Indianapolis, a sister of the groom; Miss Kilgour, of Cincinnati; Miss Ford, of Lexington, Ky., and Miss Guthrie, of Pittsburg. The groom was attended by Ensign Cole, U. S. N., assisted by Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th U. S. Inf. The ushers were: Lieut. Geo. C. Saffarans and Lieut. F. D. Ely, both of the 6th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Thomas; Mr. F. T. Jones, of Cincinnati, and Mr. F. S. Guthrie, of Pittsburg. The bride was beautifully attired in a gown of white chiffon, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white organdie over pink silk, and carried bouquets of pinks. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Curtis, the Episcopal form of service being used. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wilson, where a delightful wedding supper was served. The happy couple left on the 8 P. M. train for Chattanooga, from whence they will shortly go to Savannah, where the groom is on duty at the Hydrographic Office.

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Maj. S. G. Whipple, U. S. A., retired, is pleasantly located at 631 East St., Eureka, Cal.

Capt. J. S. Tomkins, U. S. A., retired, is wooing the sea breeze at 92 Webb Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.

Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Mrs. Thompson are visiting in Chicago.

Capt. W. H. Nelson, U. S. A., retired, formerly of the 7th Infantry, is quartered at Backwoods, Tenn.

The mother of Bvt. Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., U. S. A., is visiting him at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a post leave of seven days.

Mrs. Pettit, wife of Capt. J. S. Pettit, 1st Inf., U. S. A., is at 930 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for a month's visit.

Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surgeon, U. S. A., left Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week, with the expectation to return early in April.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, via Galveston, Tex., March 13, says: "Paymaster Jewett of the U. S. cruiser Yantic is ill with peritonitis."

Lieut. Comdr. John A. Rodgers has arrived at Bethlehem, Pa., to relieve Lieut. Karl Rohrer as inspector of steel at the Bethlehem Iron Works.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances Cabanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tarry Carr Cabanne, of St. Louis, to Lieut. J. G. Harbord, 5th Cav.

Mrs. B. Alvord and Mrs. J. F. Morrison have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a visit to their parents, Chaplain and Mrs. McCleery, at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

An Angel Island correspondent speaks highly of the work of Chaplain J. H. Macomber at that post, "ever striving to raise the soldier to a higher and nobler station."

Lieut. Col. W. H. Forwood, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., on duty at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., visited in New York this week and at Governor's Island.

Col. E. P. Vollum, retired, and daughter, in Europe for some time past, will spend the summer in the Tyrol country and in Switzerland, and in the autumn will make a tour through Italy.

Maj. B. F. Rittenhouse, U. S. A., retired, Secretary and Treasurer of the Army Mutual Aid Association, who resides in Washington, D. C., is sick in bed with a relapse of the grip, and is suffering from erysipelas.

Col. and Mrs. A. K. Arnold, with their son, Lieut. S. Benjamin Arnold, have returned to Fort Grant, Arizona, from Cold Spring-on-Hudson. The youngest son, Percy Wier Arnold, has returned to Yale College, New Haven.

Capt. James A. Crossman, the commander of the Alliance, which was fired at near Cuba this week by a Spanish man-of-war, apparently without cause, served as an Acting Ensign, U. S. N., from Dec. 14, 1863, to Aug. 23, 1865.

Secretary of War Lamont has awarded a medal of honor to Miran H. Ranney for most distinguished gallantry in action, while a private in Co. K, 21st New York Cavalry, in saving the "colors" at the second battle of Bull Run, August, 1862.

Secretary Lamont has appointed Cornelius Cadle, Don Carlos Buell and Robert T. Looney Commissioners to establish a National Military Park at the battlefield of Shiloh, Tenn. Their salary is fixed at \$250 per month by the act of Congress of December, 1894, under which they are appointed.

Richard W. Young, formerly Lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Artillery, Acting Judge Advocate for some time at Headquarters, Department of the East, and an able officer and lawyer, has been appointed General Commander of the National Guard of Utah. Gen. Young was born in Salt Lake City.

The Veteran Association of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron desire to procure the names, rank and addresses of all companions who served in the Department of the South, and adjacent waters, and those having information are requested to address Wilson Budd Strong, 7th Regt. Vet. Club, 751 Fifth Ave., New York City.

A number of candidates for appointment to the vacancy in the Ordnance Department will appear before the board ordered to examine their qualifications for this important billet. The board will meet in New York City on the 2d of April. Among the officers who will undergo examination will be: 1st Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harris, 2d Art.

Next to Gen. Otis, Capt. Frank F. Eastman has probably given more attention to the new drill regulations than any other officer at Vancouver Barracks, says the "Independent," and it is fitting he should conduct experimental drills to test the efficacy of the new tactics to meet the demands of service, and to this end has been conducting a practical test with Co. A, 14th Infantry.

Among Army officers visiting in New York City recently are Col. C. H. Alden and W. H. Forwood, M. D. Barrett House; Gen. E. A. Carr, the Clarendon; Col. T. Schwan, Gilsey House; Capt. J. Allen, Holland House; Lieut. M. C. Butler, Lieut. S. W. Dunning, Maj. J. B. Burbank, Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Grand Hotel; Lieut. J. A. Maney and Mrs. Maney, Metropole; Capt. M. Jackson, Union Square.

We regret to learn of a series of domestic afflictions which have fallen upon that veteran officer, Col. Henry Beebe Carrington, retired, residing at 19 Summer St., Hyde Park, Mass. His daughter is still in the hospital after a critical surgical operation some months ago, his son Charles A., aged 23, has been at death's door with typhoid pneumonia, and his eldest son died at Chicago. Col. Carrington reached his 71st birthday recently.

M. Félix Faure, on the day of his election to the Presidency, ordered a quarter of a bottle of wine to every private soldier on active service to drink to his health, at a cost of nearly \$20,000. He has made a conquest of the privates who have in rotation been on guard at the Elysée since he came there. Each day when he is going out to drive or walk he steps into the guardroom. The soldiers there rush forward to stand at attention in a row. He walks slowly past, stopping before each to say something friendly. Before leaving he orders a quarter of a bottle of ordinary wine for each.

St. Augustine items ("Tatler") are: Gen. William D. Whipple, a retired officer of the Army, is a guest of the San Marco. Col. and Mrs. J. J. Upham gave a very delightful sailing party recently. Their guests were Mrs. and Miss James, Maj. and Mrs. MacConnell, Mrs. and Miss Pendleton. A reception was tendered Mrs. U. S. Grant by the members of the Loyal Legion and Military orders of the United States, in the ballroom of the Hotel Royal Poinciana, that was attended by several hundred persons. They also gave a very brilliant reception in their elegant home on St. George St., Monday evening, in honor of their visitors, Mrs. James and Miss James, of Milwaukee.

The "Army Herald," Columbus Barracks, says: "The bachelor officers of our regiment, 17th Infantry, established a mess Feb. 25 under the charge of Lieut. Lyon. The other officers are Lieuts. Michie, Davis and Cordray. They are handsomely located in quarters No. 13, which is well adapted for the purpose. The young ladies of the post were delightfully entertained by the bachelors Monday evening at tea. Thursday evening the jolly bachelors enjoyed a game supper with a few friends, after which the party were the guests of Lieut. Lyon to the theatre."

Maj. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cavalry, is a welcome visitor at Fort Leavenworth, says the Kansas City "Times." He is here as the defendant in a case where in he was sued for false imprisonment by Fred. Laux, an ex-soldier. Laux was found in a gambling den last summer on the post, and upon being ordered off the reservation, not only refused, but talked very disrespectfully to the Major, who ordered his arrest and confinement for the night in the post guardhouse. Laux wants \$1,000 damages for his ruffled feelings.

Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Welsh are visiting relatives and friends at Short Hills, N. J., which prompts the "Item" of that place to say: "The Lieutenant, who is a well-built young man, is a son of Gen. Welsh and a grandson of Gen. Kline, of Pennsylvania and with strong proclivities and 200 pounds of flesh does not harmonize with the rumored report of ill health. His service on the active list leave an enviable record, he being a man possessed of sterling qualities and high principles. Mrs. Welsh is gifted with true cordiality of manner and wins every one as a friend. She is a granddaughter of David Brison, and the only daughter of the late Col. Benjamin Whitney Benson, of New York City, a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest Dutch Knickerbocker families, her ancestors having been prominently connected with the colonial as well as municipal history of 'Old New York.'"

The Japanese-Chinese war has brought to the attention of readers on many occasions the fact that the officers in both services who received an education in the colleges of the United States, and especially those who were privileged to attend a course at the Naval Academy, were superior in fighting qualities, as well as in executive ability, to other native officers. One of the recent instances of this sort is Shen Shouchang, 1st Lieutenant of the cruiser Tsi-Yuen, who was killed in the engagement with the Japanese ship Matsushima. This young officer was a native of Kong-wan, a short distance from Shanghai, and only recently returned from the United States, when he was assigned to the Tsi-Yuen, in command of Fong Peh-Chuen. In the fight with the Japanese ship the Captain ran into the coal bunker to avoid the Japanese shells, and Shouchang assumed command, to be killed a few minutes later by the fragment of a projectile. His bravery being reported to the Emperor, the latter rewarded the Lieutenant with the posthumous rank of Post Captain or Colonel on land, and made a grant of 1,000 taels to his family for funeral expenses, etc.

St. Augustine items from the "Tatler" are: Col. and Mrs. Bainbridge will be at home every Thursday during March at St. Francis Barracks, inaugurating these very enjoyable social events last Thursday, when, for two hours, they received a perfect stream of visitors, their friends availing themselves of the opportunity to congratulate the Colonel on his promotion. The Regimental Orchestra was stationed in the south room for two hours, rendering most delightful music. Miss Hobbs, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hobbs, may now be regarded as a young lady fully "out in society," having attained the eighteenth anniversary of her birthday Wednesday last, certainly a very charming debutante. She will go abroad this spring, when Mrs. Hobbs will go to Westchester, Pa., to visit her two sons. Charles W. Fenton, Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, is in the city visiting his father at the Magnolia. He is a tall, quiet gentleman, not the least bit the dashing cavalry officer of the story book, but good to look at just the same. Maj. J. C. Mallory, formerly in charge of the rivers and harbors of Florida, is a guest of the Ponce de Leon, taking part in the various social functions of the city. Maj. Mallory was recently placed on the retired list owing to continued ill health.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. James Allen, clerk at the U. S. Subsistence Depot, in Chicago, for several years, and formerly Sergeant Major of the 20th Infantry, died March 5, aged 45.

Matthew Dickinson Field, M. D., a distinguished physician of New York City, died March 8. He was a brother of Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, who commands the St. Mary's.

Frederick E. Sickels, the actual inventor of the Corliss engine, of the apparatus for steering ships by steam, and of the Sickels' automatic trip steam cut-off, which revolutionized the steam engines of the world, died suddenly in his office at Kansas City, March 8, a poor man, after others had made fortunes from his inventions.

The remains of the late Passed Asst. P. M. James H. Chapman, U. S. N., were interred at Bridgeport, Conn., funeral services being held at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and at the residence of his father, Mr. Joseph L. Chapman, of 1209 Dean street, Brooklyn. The deceased officer leaves a widow, who is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Lanman.

Maj. Passmore Middleton, U. S. A., retired, died at Pewee Valley, Ky., Feb. 14, 1895, of rheumatism of the heart. He was appointed from Pennsylvania an Assistant Surgeon in February, 1865, promoted Major and Surgeon in 1889, and retired on account of disability incurred in the line of duty Dec. 3, 1891. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevet of Captain March 13, 1865, and in January, 1867, and in October, 1888, attained the grade of Colonel, his regiment being the 2d Cavalry. He was retired from active service April 20, 1891.

Col. Andrew James McNett, U. S. A., retired, died March 9 at his home in Belmont, N. Y., aged 74. The deceased officer had an excellent war record. In October, 1861, he went to the front as Captain of the 93d New York Volunteers, was mustered out in 1863, and early in 1864 went out again as Lieutenant Colonel of the 141st New York, and served until June, 1865, receiving the brevet of Brigadier General for distinguished services in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Culp's Farm and Peach Tree Creek. He lost his right arm in front of Atlanta. In 1866 he was appointed Captain of the 44th U. S. Infantry, and received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army, and was retired Dec. 15, 1870, with the rank of Colonel.

Col. David Ramsay Clendenin, retired, who died at his home in Oneida, Ill., Feb. 5, after a long illness, had a distinguished record of service. In 1861 he went to the front as a Captain of Illinois Cavalry, rose to Lieutenant Colonel, and received the brevets of Colonel

and Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was mustered out in July, 1865, appointed Major 8th Cavalry, Regular Army. The Oneida "Daily Republican-Register" referring to the death says: "Since retirement he has remained in Oneida, Ill., a very patient invalid, fond of reading and conversation, and from his comfortable easy chair looking out of his north and east windows to see the well people pass, and note the growth and changes of the seasons on grass and flowers and trees. He was rather reluctant to talk of the scenes of the Civil War, and sometimes was heard to say that serving so many years in the Regular Army amid the hardships and deprivations of frontier life and the perils and anxieties of Indian and border warfare was enough to obliterate the memory of the scenes of the volunteer service, and implied it was not easy to say which was the more difficult or important work. His faithful wife, Mrs. Sophia (Ford) Clendenin, to whom he was married Feb. 13, 1855, has been untiring in her devotion in his long illness as well as in health. His sons are Claude Ford Clendenin, of New York City, and Dr. Paul Clendenin, Medical Corps, U. S. A. Mrs. Mary Wells, of White Rock, Pa., and Mrs. Letitia Hopper, of Galesburg, Ill., are his sisters, all that survive of his father's large family. Col. Clendenin had many acquaintances in Galesburg. In military circles here he was held in high esteem as a brave and capable officer, who through many long years had served his country nobly."

THE ATLANTA AT BOCAS DEL TORO.

In connection with the attack on Bocas del Toro, Colombia, March 8, by insurgents under Gen. Garza, in which the government troops won and the rebel leader was killed, a dispatch says: "The U. S. cruiser Atlanta was three miles from the city during the fight. She heard no report of the guns in the morning, although her lights were visible from the shore. No effort was made to communicate with her until 7 o'clock. Just as a small boat started to her she weighed anchor and steamed away to her practice grounds. The steam launch Mascot was sent by the American Consul to await the return of the Atlanta to her moorings. She hove in sight about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as the commander of the Atlanta learned the facts, without delay each officer was called and instructed. In a few minutes all was bustle on the ship. A steam launch was lowered, a Gatling gun was put aboard, and with three boats in tow, containing 75 marines, Bocas del Toro was reached at 8 o'clock in the evening. The doctors from the Atlanta rendered valuable aid to Dr. Feuss, an American doctor, attending the dying and wounded men and women. Mrs. Kurt, who lived next to the barracks, was painfully wounded in the leg, and her three-year-old child was shot in the face, the ball going into the cheek and passing through the mouth. The Atlanta's surgeon extracted the ball from Mrs. Kurt's leg. Two other women and a little boy were wounded by balls passing through the houses."

MATES ARE PETTY OFFICERS.

An ex-Mate informs us that his attorneys question the correctness of our statement that the Court of Claims has decided that the status of Mates is that of petty officers. Lawyers should be better informed. The decision to which we referred is unmistakable. It is in the case of Henry C. Fuller v. the United States, decided Feb. 18, 1895, Nott, J., delivering the opinion of the court. The court reviews the history of petty officers in the Navy to show that while they are recognized by the statutes, their "positions are unenumerated and undefined." There are 38 grades of petty officers, yet they are remitted to a kind of naval common law, and the responsibility of providing for their pay is thrown upon the President. (Rev. Stat., 1569.) "The only question presented by the present case is whether the claimant does or does not belong to this undefined class. It is an anomalous case; for the claimant is contending that he belongs to the lower grade of petty officers, while the defendants are contending that he belongs to the higher grade of warrant officers. Ordinarily higher pay goes with higher grade, but here the anomaly is that higher pay will depend upon lower grade. If the claimant is a petty officer he is entitled to a naval ration; if a warrant officer, he is not." There was an extraordinary medley of statutory provisions when Congress undertook the work of codifying the laws by the enactment of the Revised Statutes. The Revised Statutes undoubtedly cleared and changed the law, and it is believed that all of the provisions bearing upon the question of the status of Mates are to be found in the following sections: 1405, 1406, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1569, 1579. The court says, in conclusion:

"In these provisions of the Revised Statutes a number of things become plain. (1) Boatwains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers are the only officials designated as 'warrant officers in the naval service of the United States.' (2) Warrant officers are 'appointed' by the President without restriction; Mates are 'rated,' not by, but under authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and the rating is restricted to those who have 'enlisted for not less than two years.' (3) All officers not holding commissions or warrants, that is to say, all officers other than commissioned officers or warrant officers, 'shall be deemed petty officers.' A Mate is not a commissioned officer or a warrant officer or a secretary or a clerk; neither is he a person 'temporarily appointed' to the duties of a commissioned officer or to the duties of a warrant officer. (4) Section 1569 is, therefore, perfectly consistent with the preceding provisions of the Revised Statutes when it implicitly classifies Mates with petty officers by saying: 'The pay to be allowed to petty officers, excepting mates, shall be fixed by the President.'"

"The reason why the statute uses the words 'excepting Mates' is because their pay is fixed by section 1566. If the statute did not contain this clause, if it did not expressly make Mates an exception to the general provision that the pay to be allowed to petty officers shall be fixed by the President, there would be a strong statutory implication that a Mate, whose salary is fixed by law, is not a petty officer. The insertion of that clause is consequently a strong statutory implication that a Mate is a petty officer, as all of these provisions of law are parts of one statute and were enacted at one time and received unusual scrutiny. The language of the last section is an unusually significant indication of the legislative intent."

"The subject belongs to the Navy Department, and the Navy Regulations are not the hasty utterance of transitory orders, but the well-considered act of the President himself for the guidance of the entire Navy—a work, in short, authorized by law and having in the Navy the force of law. The court would hesitate long in declaring a regulation of the Army or Navy to be void. In the present case the Regulations, 1893, most certainly have statutory provisions behind them which might well be construed by the President and Secretary of the Navy as they were construed. It is certainly a case where the interpretation of the statute by an Executive Department charged with its administration should not be disturbed. The judgment of the court is that the claimant recover \$372.00."

The Treasury Department has before it claims from Mates for mileage under the Temple decision. These have been held up, awaiting the decision in this case of Mate Fuller. The question now arises whether this decision will bar out these claims. Mates have been allowed mileage at 10 cents a mile, on the ground that they were warrant officers. They were deprived of mileage for travel beyond the limits of the United States, but in the Temple case it was decided that the refusal to pay foreign mileage was contrary to law. If Mates were granted the status of warrant officers when they were refused this mileage why are they not entitled to it now that the courts hold that it was illegally withheld?

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y

G. O. 11, H. Q. A., March 5, 1895.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. Department commanders will prescribe the quantities of matches which should be issued semi-annually to the ordnance sergeants on duty at the ungarrisoned posts in their departments. Under instructions from the chief commissaries of subsistence of departments, ordnance sergeants on duty at these posts may purchase the semi-annual allowance of matches and forward the vouchers therefor to the chief commissaries of subsistence for payment. Returns of matches so purchased need not be made by the ordnance sergeants.

II. Contracts for meals for recruiting parties and recruits will stipulate that matches be furnished by the contractor, at the rate of six boxes per month.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 6, March 2, 1895, Dept. Texas.

Amends so much of G. O. No. 14, series 1894, D. Tex., as relates to monthly requisitions, requisitions for exceptional articles, quarterly requisitions, and yearly requisitions for subsistence stores, and requisitions for subsistence property.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., and return on public business (S. O. 30, March 4, D. T.).

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., is granted Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surgeon (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. George D. De Shon, Asst. Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and will then report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., is relieved from further duty at San Antonio Arsenal, Tex., and will report for duty at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., under such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief of Ordnance (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

Additional 2d Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant in that corps, to date from Feb. 3, 1895, with his present date of rank, June 12, 1891, vice Harts, promoted (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., for temporary duty (S. O. 58, March 3, D. E.).

Capt. Geo. E. Bushnell, A. S., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Orders 35, Fort Hamilton, March 9).

Capt. R. B. Beecham, Asst. Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Porter for temporary duty (Orders 31, Madison Barracks, March 10).

Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, Asst. Adjutant General, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Platte (G. O. 4, March 9, D. P.).

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to Providence, R. I., on official business (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., is extended 14 days (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Dept. are ordered: Capt. William W. Gibson, from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to take station at the Kilby Manufacturing Company's works, Cleveland, O., for duty as inspector of ordnance; 1st Lieut. William S. Pearce, from duty at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., with station at New York City (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.).

Capt. W. P. Kendall, Asst. Surgeon, is detailed as counsel for prisoner before G. C. M. (Orders 34, Fort Columbus, March 12).

Hosp. Steward H. Muller is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus and will proceed to Sandy Hook Proving Ground (Orders 35, Fort Columbus, March 13).

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.).

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, Q. M., 1st Cav., is extended seven days (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

In Troop H, 1st Cav., Private C. Russell was on March 2 appointed Corporal.

Lance Corp. L. W. Smith, Co. K, 1st Cav., was appointed Corporal on March 7.

2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The leave, on account of sickness, granted 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Bean, 2d Cav., is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. William C. Rawolle, 2d Cav., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., is extended 10 days (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.).

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 11, 1895, is granted Capt. George K. Hunter, 3d Cav. (S. O. 27, March 7, D. M.).

Lieut. D. L. Tate, 3d Cav., and a detachment will proceed to Essex Junction, Vt., to escort Paym. Keefer to post (Orders 38, Fort Myer, March 11).

Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at De La Salle Institute, N. Y., to take effect May 4, relieving Capt. R. T. Yeatman, 14th Inf., who will rejoin his company (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.).

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Troops E and I, 5th Cav., Capt. Forbush commanding, left Fort Ringgold, March 4, on practice march toward Fort Brown, to be absent about 12 days. The weather has been very favorable for these exercises and the men are all eager for the outing.

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Corp. Isaac Reynolds has been promoted Sergeant in Troop K, 6th Cav.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., is further extended seven days (S. O. 25, March 5, D. M.).

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The leave granted Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Sergt. Thos. Mallon, Bat. A, 1st Art., is relieved from extra duty as school teacher (Orders 37, Fort Hamilton, March 13).

Private John Peskie has been appointed Corporal in Bat. D, 1st Art.

Private Martin Cavanaugh has been appointed Corporal in Light Bat. E, 1st Art.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d Art., is extended four months on account of disability (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Frank Helm, Bat. B, 2d Art., and guard will conduct prisoner to Fort Adams (Orders 27, Fort Warren, March 11).

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

The leave granted Lieut. R. Honey, 4th Art., is extended one day (Orders 17, Fort McHenry, March 7).

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. A. Hero, Jr., 4th Art. (Orders 27, Fort Monroe, March 8).

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art. (Orders 28, March 9).

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Leave for four days is granted Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 5th Art. (Orders 28, Fort Monroe, March 9).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is extended 15 days (S. O., March 11, H. Q. A.).

In Bat. A, 5th Art., Lance Corp. J. M. Spindler was promoted Corporal on March 1, and in Bat. K Corp. B. Thomson on March 4 was promoted Sergeant, vice Huff, reduced at his own request.

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The leave granted Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf., is extended 20 days (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., is extended one month (S. O., March 8, H. Q. A.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf., is extended 23 days (S. O., March 5, D. P.).

3d INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN C. MASON.

The following transfers in the 3d Infantry are ordered: Capt. Geo. W. H. Stouch from Co. D to Co. I; Capt. Wm. Gerlach from Co. I to D (S. O., March 14, H. Q. A.).

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 4th Inf., is further extended seven days (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Sergt. Henry Spencer, Co. F, 5th Inf., is detailed on special duty as Police Sergeant, vice Sergt. Hugh O'Connor, relieved (Orders 32, Fort McPherson, March 10).

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

2d Lieut. William E. Welsh, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 26, c. s., D. P. (S. O. 30, March 4, D. P.).

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., Asst. to the Insp. Gen. of the Dept., will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., to enable him to make certain inspections (S. O. 26, March 6, D. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Campbell, 9th Inf. (S. O. 62, March 14, D. E.).

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Campbell, 9th Inf. (S. O. 62, March 14, D. E.).

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Stephen Y. Seymour, 10th Inf., is extended 23 days (S. O. 27, March 7, D. M.).

12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD F. TOWNSEND.

Until further orders the authorized enlisted strength of the regiment will be 65 men per company, including 21 men for the band; vacancies will be held for the latter in companies as follows: In Cos. A, B, C, F and H, three each; in Cos. D, E and G, two each (Orders 8, March 6, 12th Inf.).

2d Lieut. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., is transferred from Co. I to Co. D, of that regiment (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.).

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. Otto Sydow and detail, Co. E, 13th Inf., will escort Paym. J. B. Keefer to post (Orders 33, Fort Niagara, March 8).

Lieuts. W. Newman and W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., proceed to Fort Niagara as witnesses before G. C. M. (Orders 20, Fort Porter, March 20).

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 15, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf. (S. O. 27, March 7, D. M.).

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf. (Orders 45, Columbus Barracks, March 7).

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf. (S. O., March 7, H. Q. A.).

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Col. Jewett, 21st Inf., under date of March 6, announces that the maximum enlisted strength of companies of this regiment, after subtracting the number authorized for the regimental band, will, until further orders, be as follows: Regimental Non-Com. Staff, 5; band, 21; Co. A, 62; Co. B, 63; Co. C, 62; Co. D, 62; Co. E, 62; Co. F, 63; Co. G, 63; Co. H, 62; total enlisted strength of regiment, 525 (Orders 9, March 6, 21st Inf.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf., is extended one month (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Under date of March 5, 1895, Col. Casey announces in Orders that in compliance with S. O. 31, c. s., A. G. O., he assumes command of the regiment, and that existing orders will remain in force unless hereafter abrogated.

1st Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf., is appointed R. Q. M., vice 1st Lieut. Robert N. Getty, whose term of four years as Regimental Quartermaster expired Feb. 1, 1895 (Orders 16, March 6, 22d Inf.).

23d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN J. COPPINGER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Drapray, 23d Inf. (S. O. 34, March 11, D. T.).

24th INFANTRY.—COL. ZENAS R. BLISS.

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Department of the Colo., is granted 1st Lieutenant Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf. (S. O., March 12, H. Q. A.).

Board of officers at Fort McHenry, case of wounded soldier. Detail: Maj. O. K. Winn, Surgeon; Lieuts. J. L. Wilson and A. Cronkhite, 4th Art. (Orders 18, Fort McHenry, March 9).

BOARDS OF SURVEY.

On desertions. Detail: Capt. E. Rice and W. H. C. Bowen and Lieut. L. Wahl, 5th Inf. (Orders 29, Fort McPherson, March 5).

On friction primers. Detail: Capt. F. V. Walker, Asst. Surgeon; Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art. (Orders 10, Fort Trumbull, March 11).

On bed sheets. Detail: Capt. J. M. Ingalls and Lieuts. W. P. Duval and E. McGuchlin, Jr. (Orders 26, Fort Monroe, March 6).

On loss of signal property. Detail: Capt. T. F. Forbes and Lieuts. S. M. Hackney and J. F. Madden, 5th Inf. (Orders 31, Fort McPherson, March 6).

At Fort Monroe. Detail: Capt. W. F. Stewart, Lieuts. S. S. Jordan and W. Chamberlaine (O. 20, Fort Monroe, Feb. 25).

At St. Francis Barracks. Detail: Capt. James O'Hara, Adj. W. E. Berkholder, 3d Art. (O. 10, St. Francis Barracks, Feb. 28).

At Fort Schuyler. Detail: Capt. W. W. Gray and J. E. Eastman and M. K. Barroll (Orders 7, Fort Schuyler, Feb. 27).

At Chicago, Ill., March 25. Detail: Maj. George W. Baird, Paymaster; Maj. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Judge Advocate; 1st Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps (S. O. 26, Feb. 23, D. M.).

Board of Survey. Fort Ethan Allen. Detail: Capt. G. A. Dodd and F. H. Hardie and Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav. (Orders 35, Fort Ethan Allen, March 3).

Board of Survey on freezing of baths in barracks. Detail: Capt. J. Regan, Lieuts. J. B. Baxter and F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf. (Orders 26, Madison Barracks, March 4).

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, Deputy G. M. Gen.; Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., and Capt. Carroll H. Potter, 15th Inf., will assemble at Philadelphia, Pa., from time to time for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for any deficiencies in or damages to property received at the depot, during the remainder of the present calendar year (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.).

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., at Fort Columbus. Detail: Lieuts. J. L. Donovan, L. S. Upton, H. L. Threlkeld and M. E. Saville (Orders 33, Fort Columbus, March 6).

Garrison C. M., Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. C. H. Greene and W. P. Rogers and Lieuts. A. Johnson and H. R. Ferry (Orders 42, Columbus Barracks, March 4).

The meeting of the G. C. M. at Fort Niagara, N. Y., by S. O. 53 is postponed until further orders (S. O. 57, March 8, D. E.).

At Fort Omaha, Neb., March 8, 1895. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; James Ulio, 2d Inf.; Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surgeon; Horace B. Surson, 2d Inf.; John K. Waring, 2d Inf.; John Kinzie, 2d Inf.; Edmund K. Webster, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Inf.; Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin W. Bookmiller, 2d Inf.; Peter E. Marquart, 2d Inf.; John C. McArthur, 2d Inf.; Briant H. Wells, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Leonard M. Prince, 2d Inf., Judge Advocate (S. O. 31, March 5, D. P.).

CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The list of candidates from the ranks for commissions in the Army, to be examined by preliminary board this month, is as follows, with perhaps a few more to be added:

Cavalry—Corp. R. H. Allen, Troop D, 8th Regt.; Corp. Jos. Drips, Troop D, 8th Regt.; Corp. H. A. Harrigan, Troop B, 3d Regt.; Corp. Lanier Craven, Troop A, 7th Regt.; Corp. H. W. French, Troop I, 1st Regt.; Private B. H. Merchant, Troop E, 1st Regt.; Private A. Van Patten Anderson, Troop B, 6th Regt.; Private Chas. M. Richards, Troop D, 8th Regt.

Artillery—Sergt. E. K. Masse, Light Bat. A, 2d Regt.; Sergt. Geo. Deliss, Bat. D, 1st Regt.

Infantry—Q. M. Sergt. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf.; 1st Sergt. O. C. Drew, Co. C, 18th Regt.; Sergt. F. L. Munson, Co. A, 6th Regt.; Sergt. W. F. Creary, Co. C, 3d Regt.; Sergt. H. S. Barrett, Co. A, 10th Regt.; Sergt. T. H. Harker, Co. D, 20th Regt.; Sergt. W. H. Farinighy, Co. C, 16th Regt.; Corp. F. B. Shaw, Co. A, 21st Regt.; Corp. L. B. Simouda, Co. E, 21st Regt.; Corp. W. B. Cochran, Co. B, 5th Regt.; Corp. F. S. Furman, Co. G, 16th Regt.; Artillery—S. W. Hartman, Co. H, 7th Regt.; Private Chris. Somdahl, Co. G, 20th Regt.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Upon their own application, the following enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Cony. Sergt. George H. Collins, Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Sergt. Charles M. Davis, Co. E, 6th Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky.; 1st Sergt. Ephraim Hoover, Co. B, 9th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.; Sergt. Henry Moore, Troop K, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O., March 9, H. Q. A.).

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Alexander Cheatham, Troop C, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; 1st Class Private Wm. F. Blankenhorn, Co. B, Batt. of Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y. (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Adalbert Hirte, now on duty at San Carlos, Ariz. Ter., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Ter. (S. O., March 13, H. Q. A.).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BLISS, TEX.

March 9, 1895.

Mrs. Harris, wife of the auditor of the Rock Island Railroad, with her little daughter, is here visiting her brother, Dr. Alonzo Chapin. Mrs. Baldwin, mother of Lieut. Baldwin, 15th Inf., spent last week with Lieut. and Mrs. Duval. She is en route to Mexico City to visit her brother, a prominent railroad official.

Maj. and Mrs. McLaughlin left this week for their new station at Fort Douglas, Utah. While sorry to lose them from the regiment with which Maj. McLaughlin has been for many years, they are to be congratulated on their change of station, as Fort Douglas is among the most beautiful posts in the Army.

Consul General Li Yung Yew, of San Francisco; ex-Consul Yu Shi Yi, of Havana; King Ouyang, Vice-Consul at San Francisco, and Pong Yeu Shing, attaché of the Chinese legation at Washington, were entertained at the post this week by Capt. Oliver Warwick, 18th Inf. These distinguished Chinamen have been down through the Republic of Mexico in connection with the negotiations going on over the proposed treaty between the Chinese and Mexican governments. They were delighted with Fort Bliss.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending March 9, 1895.

Promotions and Assignments.

2d Lieut. William W. Harts to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 3, 1895, vice Zinn, promoted.

Additional 2d Lieut. Jay J. Morrow to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., Feb. 3, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1891, vice Harts, promoted.

Transfers.

2d Lieut. S. J. Bayard Schindel from the 3d Art. to the 16th Inf., Feb. 25, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1894, vice Gardner, transferred to the 3d Art.

2d Lieut. Rogers F. Gardner from the 16th Inf. to the 3d Art., Feb. 25, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1894, vice Schindel, transferred to the 16th Inf.

Casualty.

Col. David R. Clendenin (retired) died March 5, 1895, at Oneida, Ill. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

Although the Comptroller of the Treasury has devoted about 2,500 words to establishing a construction of the word "claims" and the power of attorney, as it relates to the Army, the War Department authorities are not satisfied with his decision, and intend to proceed further in the matter. It is the intention of Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber to ask the Secretary of War to call upon the supply Depts. of the Army for an opinion on this important question. The Comptroller for himself disposes of the matter in a nutshell in this way: "By refusing to recognize all powers of attorneys and dealing with the persons having demands against the government directly, the government will be relieved from all embarrassments of that character." When the opinions of the officers at the head of the supply Depts. are received, the probabilities are that the War Department will vote an appeal to the Comptroller and ask him to review his decision.

MAJOR WHAM'S CASE.

The Portland "Oregonian" of the 9th inst has the following telegram from Vancouver: The medical board of inquiry, appointed to inquire into the mental soundness of Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, which has been in session at intervals since Jan. 18, held its final session to-day. The board consists of Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Dept. Surgeon General; Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surgeon General, and Capt. W. H. Arthur, Post Surgeon. A great many witnesses have been examined, the majority of whom were called at the instance of Maj. Wham. Depositions were also received and read from friends in several Eastern States. Judge Williams made an eloquent plea for his client, tending to prove his unaccountability. Those in a position to know say they have no doubt that Senators Palmer and Cullom, who are said to be personal friends of the accused, were instrumental in having the board of inquiry appointed. The findings of the board will be forwarded to Washington at once. Should the decision be that he is of unsound mind, he will be ordered before a retiring board and at once retired. Maj. Wham, who has an excellent war record, served under Gen. Grant during the latter part of the civil war. One of the last official acts of Gen. Grant as President was the appointment of Maj. Simmonson, who was then acting as his private secretary, and Maj. Wham as paymasters in the Army. Maj. Wham was a warm personal and political friend of Gen. John A. Logan. Maj. Wham was asked this morning if he had any statement to make. He replied: "No; I have nothing whatever to say at present, but I may have something rich to say after this is over. The proposition that I am of unsound mind is absurd. I would far rather submit to the findings of the court martial than to submit to the humiliation of being adjudged mentally unbalanced."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Maj. McLaughlin, lately assigned to the 16th Infantry, arrived in Salt Lake City March 8. He is accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin, and they are registered at the Knutsford Hotel.

Private Smith, Co. E, is suffering from bruises received in a runaway accident which occurred on the 1st inst while he was exercising a stallion harnessed to a buggy.

Lieut. Col. Coates is directing the work of renovating the lawns and trimming the trees within the fort enclosure.

The feature of the week's entertainment was the theater party of Thursday evening, March 7. At the Grand Opera House (Salt Lake City), "Our Regiment" was the drawing attraction. The officers of the 16th Infantry and Utah National Guard were well represented in the audience, the former appearing in full dress uniforms. Among those present were Gov. West, Utah; Adj. Gen. Ottlinger, U. S. A.; the Signal Corps of the National Guard (occupying seats surrounding the orchestra), Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Coates, the Misses Fenton (Detroit, Mich.), Lieut. and Mrs. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Guyer, Misses Bacon and Thompson, Lieut. Gardner, Lieut. Cowles, Lieut. Woodward and Miss Judge, Capt. Woodbury, Lieut. Lassiter, Capt. Allen and Lieut. Castle and Preston, of the U. S. Army; Col. Page, Col. Clayton and Capt. Drubalter, U. S. G.

During the temporary indisposition of Lieut. Tyler, Lieut. George officiated as Adjutant of the regiment during the earlier part of the week just passed.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

It is seldom you hear from this post of sunshine, where, on Feb. 28, when we had muster, the thermometer stood at 67 in the shade. The troops were mustered in full dress and looked their best. It was a pleasure to be out; the birds in the trees were chirping, children on the walks prattling and ladies on their galleries chatting and smiling. Spring appears to be on us. The buds of the many trees about the parade ground are swelling and the bloom of the flowers in the landscape gardens are attracting attention and perfuming the air with sweet odor. Yet, if rumors are true, the 24th is to leave this for a different climate. Whatever regiment that might be so fortunate as to be ordered here, it will find one of the best climates in the world. The health of the garrison is excellent, but few in the hospital and none of them serious. The morals of the post are exceptional, not a prisoner in the guardhouse. The country round about abounds in rich minerals. One member of the garrison has 20 mining claims; another nine and another owns a stamping mill that does excellent work. Notwithstanding all these opportunities to become rich, there are some here who wish to leave, the country being too rich for their constitution. Some of the 1st Cavalry would not object to being ordered to Riley. The 24th expects to be ordered somewhere; it has heard that it is to be relieved by the 25th, again by the 16th and then again by the 6th; if they are to be relieved by any of the regiments mentioned, they certainly will go somewhere. Let a number be of the opinion that the 24th will remain here until the post is abandoned, and that it will be abandoned in five years. That would give them 12 years at this post. This is not thought to be unreasonable, since they have been in this belt of the country over 20 years. However, should they go, they would leave the post in an excellent condition in every respect. Congress has adjourned and nothing has been done in the way of reorganization. The Journal will, no doubt, do its best to secure what is needed and wanted from the next.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KAN.

March 9, 1895.

Men are at work rolling and in other ways improving the tennis court in rear of the chapel. The warm sunny days which Riley enjoys off and on makes one's fancy lightly turn to thoughts of hunting up last year's rackets, bats and old tennis shoes.

The people of the garrison were grieved to hear of the sudden and dangerous illness of Bishop Thomas, who recently visited Fort Riley. At the Lenten services prayers were offered for his recovery.

The children's hops have been changed from Thursday nights to Saturday afternoons, from 2 until 4. The dancing class, which most of the children attended, came to an end last Saturday.

The ladies of the garrison met on Thursday afternoon and organized a sewing society to do work for Christ's Hospital, Topeka. Miss Carpenter was elected president. The officers of the post contributed \$46 with which to purchase material. The society will meet Thursday afternoons in one of the rooms of the Administrative Building.

A few weeks ago the commanding officer made an appeal for hymnals to the Ladies' Union Mission Association through Mrs. A. J. Alexander. The request was granted and Chap. Barry received the books this week. There are no without music for use of the congregation, and 12 with music for the choir.

An informal hop was held last Friday night. Mrs. McCormick gave a supper at the conclusion of the hop. Those present were: Misses Michie and Sumner, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Gresham, Lieut. and Mrs. Slocum, Mrs. Hinds, Lieut. and Mrs. Schumm, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond, Lieut. and Mrs. Reber.

Mrs. Lewis gave a dinner Thursday, with Lieut. and Mrs. Nicholson as the guests of honor. Mrs. Rafferty entertained at a dinner of 12 covers Saturday night.

An "annual party" was given by Mrs. Slocum on Thursday night in honor of Miss Michie. Mrs. Garlington and Dr. Quinton won the prizes.

Miss Bessie Taylor has returned home from the East, where she has been attending school at the Georgetown College.

Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph and wife left Thursday, Mrs. Randolph going East and Mr. Randolph as far as Kansas City. She will return in April, accompanied by her younger daughter, Miss Polly.

Mrs. Nicholson has returned from a short visit to Leavenworth. Mrs. Rivers left Saturday for a week at that place. Mrs. Whipple and mother, Mrs. Young, leave Sunday for a month in Louisville, Ky. St. Louis, where they will spend a few days. Miss Michie leaves Sunday for Columbus Barracks, O., where she will visit her brother, Lieut. Dennis M. Michie. On Sunday night, March 3, Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie gave a dinner in honor of Miss Michie, and Mrs. McClelland gave a pink luncheon on Monday in her honor. Covers were laid for eight. Those present were: Misses Michie, Sumner, Hurff, Howell, Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller entertained their friends in the hop room on Tuesday night in honor of Miss Michie. Despite the fact of it being Lent, the popularity of the host, hostess and guest of honor was shown by the large attendance. Supper was served in the court martial room, where two long tables were laid ornamented by diminutive palms and yellow-shaded lamps. Dancing was continued until a late hour, when the guests departed, wishing, like the small girl at her first party, that "it could all be done right over again."

SECRETARY GRESHAM NOTIFIED.

To the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir: The American mail steamship *Alliance*, under my command, while on her homeward-bound voyage from Colon, R. C., to New York, was, on the morning of March 8, off the east end of Cuba.

At 6:30 o'clock a barkentine-rigged steamer was sighted under the land, steering directly for us. At 7:55 she set her colors, proving to be a Spanish gunboat. I immediately ordered the American ensign hoisted on the *Alliance* and saluted the Spaniard, which salute was duly returned by her. I then saluted once more, and supposed the matter was at an end.

But about five minutes later the Spaniard fired a blank cartridge, and a few moments later another one, followed shortly afterward by three solid shots, all of which fell short of the *Alliance*, but showing very conclusively that the Spaniard was firing at us. I, being fully six miles off shore, and on the high seas, paid no further attention to the Spaniard, but kept my course; the Spaniard kept up the chase, although gradually dropping astern, for fully 25 miles.

I desire to know if the Spaniard had any right to fire on my ship, with the possible chance of endangering the lives of the passengers and crew under my charge, or to compel me to heave to, as he probably intended.

I respectfully ask for information on that subject, as I did not and do not propose to heave to, thereby losing time on my voyages, to oblige the Spanish gunboats or any others, except in cases of distress. Respectfully,

JAMES A. CROSSMAN, Commander.

New York, March 12.

THE NAVY STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The following G. O. has been issued by the Navy Department:

"The following act of Congress is printed for the information of all concerned: Be it enacted, etc., That the Articles for the government of the Navy be, and the same are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

"Article 61. No person shall be tried by court martial or otherwise punished for any offense, except as provided in the following article, which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial or punishment, unless by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

"Article 62. No person shall be tried by court martial or otherwise punished for desertion in time of peace committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial or punishment, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, or by reason of some other manifest impediment shall not have been amenable to justice within that period, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: Provided, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was enlisted in the service."

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS BY SAILORS.

The following explanation has been made by the Navy Department concerning the report of undue restrictions upon the commutation of rations of the sailors on board the *Monterey* and *Olympia*.

It has been customary to allow the commander of a vessel to use his discretion as to the number of rations that might be commuted by each mess. This has led to some trouble. In some cases the commanding officer was very severe in restricting the number of commutations; in others the privilege was extended without restriction, so there was complaint among the sailors of discrimination.

Again, it has been found that when a ship was suddenly called upon to put to sea the messes were not properly supplied with rations, owing to the number of commutations. In one case the entire marine guard of a ship was rationless, owing to the defalcation of the caterer, who had gotten drunk and spent the mess money placed in his care.

The Department officials came to the conclusion that some uniform rule was necessary to regulate the commutation of rations, and an order was issued limiting the number which ought to be so commuted to one in each four sailors. In an ordinary mess of 20 men this would amount to \$46.50 per month, a sum quite sufficient, in the opinion of the Department, to supplement the regular naval ration with luxury.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

The target practice of the line division, first class, for the gold medal, will continue until each has fired the requisite number of shots. Shots will be recorded and valued as in the service. The firing is from the Bancroft, under way at full speed.

Cadet R. H. M. Robinson has been appointed manager of the Academy Baseball team.

The Class Baseball team of the first class has been organized. Cadet W. H. Standley was elected captain; Brockbridge, manager. A game has been arranged with the officers team for March 19.

The first of the Lenten entertainments, a delineation of characters from "Hazel Kirke," was fairly well attended last Saturday night.

About 40 cadets are practicing for the athletic tournament to be held in the gymnasium on Saturday night, March 16.

Cadet Motohiko Takasaki, first class, will leave Annapolis on Monday next, to return to Japan.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SNELLING.

A delightful musicale was given in the post hall on Thursday evening, March 7. Among those who took part were the celebrated violinist Miss Payne, accompanied on the piano by Miss Aspinwall, of St. Paul. Mrs. Lieut. F. P. French sang "The Daisy" in a charming manner. From Minneapolis were Miss Charlotte Van Cleave and the wonderful baritone Mr. Kerr, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Belle, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray gave a supper after the musicale, as did also Capt. and Mrs. Hannay.

Mrs. Moore gave a pleasant high-five Wednesday evening, March 6, for Miss Benson and Miss Buck, of Lake City. The prizes were won by Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. Wolf and Edwards.

At the lyceum on Monday, March 4, Lieut. W. P. French read an amusing paper entitled "Leaves from an Officer's Notebook."

Miss Flora Brewer, of Minneapolis, spent several days of last week with Miss Bessie Hannay. Geo. Van Cleave was the guest of Rob. Hannay. Lieut. J. H. McKee returned last week from a delightful visit at his home in the sunny State of Georgia. On Tuesday evening, March 5, Miss Mason gave a pleasant little party in honor of her guests, Miss Buck and Miss Benson. Lieut. and Mrs. Moore gave a card party on Wednesday evening, March 11. The Friday night concert was especially pleasant last week. Most of the post people were present, and many guests from St. Paul, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Hale, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Murray; Misses Winter, De Coster, Clark, Stees, Messrs. Dalrymple, John Dalrymple, Roy Matteson, Stees, Matteson, Sabin, Dewart.

There is a great deal of sickness in the garrison; the grip seems to be slowly getting firm hold. Dr. Shaw, the new surgeon, has been quite ill, but is now better. Dr. Howard is ill, and Dr. Borden is convalescent. It's "hard times" when even the doctors get sick.

Mrs. Kennedy gave a delightful supper after the hop on Friday evening, March 8. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Misses Buck, Benson, Hale, Lieut. Smith, Houle and Barker. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Hale are guests of the Kennedys.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

During the past week the crossing between West Point and Garrison has been made by a rowboat, the channel previously cut having widened sufficiently to admit of its passage. The West Shore Railroad is generally patronized at present to avoid possible delay. The machinery of the ferryboat Highlands has been undergoing repairs during her enforced idleness. The ice in the upper portion of the river, between this point and Newburg, shows as yet no sign of breaking up.

Prof. Giovanni Contorno, of Brooklyn, who has succeeded Mr. Clappé as leader of the Academy band, arrived last week and reported for duty on Friday. The first concert under his direction was given in the gymnasium on Saturday evening. The following selections were rendered on the occasion: March, "Liberty Bell," Sousa; overture, "Stradella," Flotow; "Fairy Tales," Ellenberg; selection, "Robin Hood," De Koven; cornet solo, "Axiel," Hartmann (Musical Booth); selection, "Daughter of the Regiment," Donizetti; "The Wag Tail," Ellenberg; "Cuirassier Attack," waltz, "Tea Rose," Ellenberg; "Comic Tattoo," Fahrbach; "Star Spangled Banner."

The gymnasium is now opened. On Wednesday evening, March 13, a large number of the officers and ladies of the post availed themselves of the facilities afforded for gymnastic exercises.

As announced last week, the presentation of books to members of the graduating class took place on Thursday afternoon, March 14, at the Cadet Chapel. To the

cadets of Roman Catholic faith the Douai, and to the Protestants the King James version is given. Of the 200 cadets about one-third are professing Christians, about 20 of them being adherents of the Church of Rome. The address was made by the Rev. Dr. H. S. MacArthur, pastor of Cavalry Baptist Church, of New York City. In concluding his brief remarks, he said: "The Bible will stand when all other books are forgotten. Moses will live when all his critics are dead. With loyalty to the American flag blend loyalty to God, to truth and to the banner of immortality. Be soldiers of Jesus Christ as you are soldiers of the American Republic, and you will at last come off more than conquerors of every foe."

Mrs. Allen has issued cards for a reading by Mrs. E. R. Betts on Friday, March 15, at 4 P. M. Rev. Father McGlynn, of Newburg, will deliver a lecture, subject, "Heads and Hearts," on Sunday evening, March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Highland Falls. It is expected that a cadet hop will take place on Saturday, March 16.

Preparations are in progress for a cotillion to be given by the ladies of the post shortly after Lent.

Maj. C. W. Foster (retired), of Washington, whose son, Pierce G. Foster, is a recently appointed candidate; Miss Carson, of Washington, daughter of Maj. J. M. Carson, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, and Mrs. Hoyt, of Stamford, sister of Capt. E. D. Smith, a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Smith, have been among recent visitors at the post.

Heavy weather and lack of coal were the causes of the Marblehead putting in at Halifax, according to an official explanation by Comdr. O'Neill.

Lieut. Comdr. Todd has successfully passed his examination for promotion.

The North Atlantic Squadron has arrived at Lagunayra.

The board appointed to report on some substitute for wood on board ship expects to complete its labors and make its report to the Secretary within a few days.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

It is with sincere regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death, on Thursday last, of Capt. Leonard G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service. His death was caused by pneumonia. Capt. Shepard ably discharged the duties of his late station, and to his efforts in no small degree the present high status of the service may be ascribed. Capt. Shepard was born in Massachusetts, and was appointed to the service from that State. He was appointed a 3d Lieutenant on Sept. 15, 1865, and was promoted on March 29, 1868. He was made a 1st Lieutenant on July 29, 1870, and was promoted to the grade which he occupied at the time of his death in 1878. He has been Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service since Dec. 14, 1880. It is understood that the officer who will succeed to the office of Chief of the Service will be Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker.

3d Lieut. Henry L. Peckham, of the Chase, has recently been granted 30 days' leave and is now visiting relatives and friends in Newport, R. I. The class of cadets on the Chase are now reviewing their winter's course of professional studies, and the annual examination will be held during the last week in April.

Maj. Wm. H. Comegys, Paymaster, relieved from temporary duty in Dept. of California, and directed to return to his station at Omaha.

Capt. and Mrs. J. McK. Hyde, U. S. A., returned to Vancouver Barracks Monday, 11th inst., from a month's visit to Mrs. Hyde's home in Oakland, Cal.

Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Flager, Chief of the Army Ordnance Departments has gone on an inspection tour of the arsenals located at Augusta, Ga.; San Antonio, Tex., and Columbia, Tenn.

Assistant Engineer J. H. Rowen cabled the Navy Department on Wednesday last of his arrival at Lagunayra. He was directed to await the arrival of the New York, to which vessel he will be attached.

Commodore Edmund O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is in the Southern States making an inspection of the work on the Port Royal drydock, and also of the land at Key West, upon which the Secretary of the Navy proposes to build coal sheds.

The Marblehead put in at Halifax on Thursday last, and her arrival there caused somewhat of a commotion at the Navy Department. It is supposed that the reason of her commander in putting in at this port was due to heavy seas, as her coal supply is large enough for her to have steamed across the ocean to her destination.

Assistant Secretary McAduff will probably leave on the Columbia next week for a cruise in the West Indies. Arrangements have been perfected for his stay on the vessel during the trip, and when that vessel leaves New York next week after her inspection by the Inspection Board he will be found to be a passenger. No significance can be attached to the proposed trip of the Assistant Secretary. He needs a rest, and intends to take this trip to obtain it. Before his return north he will in all probability pay a visit to Rear Admiral Meade.

A telegram from Astoria, Oregon, dated 8th inst., received in Portland, Oregon, mentions the sad death of Mrs. Day, wife of Capt. S. A. Day, 5th Art., after an illness of a few hours, and it has since been developed that her death was due to ice cream poisoning. The deceased lady attended a sociable the previous evening at Ilwaco, and the morning of her death ate some ice cream which had been left in a freezer over night. She was almost immediately taken with cramps, and expired soon afterward. The members of his battery, who held Mrs. Day in high esteem, telegraphed to Portland, and had a very handsome floral tribute, costing \$50, sent to Fort Canby by express. Mrs. Day was a woman of unusual intelligence and strong personality, and was held in high esteem by all who knew her.

Chief Engr. Geo. Sewell, U. S. N., retired, died suddenly at his home, 177 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, on March 13, from heart failure. The day previous he was in his usual condition of health. Commo. Sicard, commanding the New York Navy Yard, on learning of the death, at once sent his Aide-de-Camp to extend his sympathies to the family. Chief Engr. Sewell was appointed to the Navy in 1847, and attained the grade of Chief Engineer in 1851. During the War of the Rebellion he served with great credit and efficiency with the various blockading squadrons, and since the war has filled many arduous and responsible positions. He leaves a widow and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, and another of Past. Asst. Engr. W. N. Little.

Mail advices from Rear Admr. Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic Station, show that he has despatched quite a strong force to assist the Monocacy's crew in taking care of Americans and their interests in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin. This force has been taken from the Baltimore and other vessels of the Asiatic Station, and is under the command of Capt. George F. Elliott, of the Marine Corps, who was in command of the Marine Guard on board the Baltimore. The force was accompanied by Ensign R. B. Belknap and Passed Asst. Surg. Patrick H. Bryant, the former of the Charleston, and the latter of the Baltimore. The advices also show that the Yorktown has been giving valuable aid to missionaries in Asia, having brought thirteen from the Shan Tung Promontory to Chefoo, where they are under the protection of a strong force of marines and sailors encamped in the foreign settlement in that city.

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A bill providing that only United States flags shall
be displayed on public buildings, and that no Anarchist
flags shall be carried in processions, has passed the
Colorado Legislature.

A resolution introduced into the Washington House of
Representatives and sent to President Cleveland asserts
that "England, with her usual cupidity, avarice, and
pursuant to her time-honored custom, has asserted claim
to harbors, bays, and inlets through which the greater
portion of the commerce and trade of and with the Ter-
ritory of Alaska must be carried on, and which of right
belong to the United States. It is proposed, therefore,
that the members of Congress from Washington be re-
quested and its Senators instructed to use all honorable
means that the rightful claim of the United States
relative to said harbors, bays, and inlets be
scrupulously maintained, and that an unequivocal policy
on the part of the United States Government in relation
thereto be fully carried out."

Capt. Eugene A. Ellis, 8th Cavalry, in his prize essay
on "Discipline in the Army" says a few words on the
subject of promotion from the ranks, which seem worthy
of notice. "There is," he says, "in the service a class
of men of mediocre attainments whom misguided am-
bition or the blarneying tongue of a recruiting sergeant
has induced to enlist for a commission. I have never
yet met a private who would say that he hoped to get
chevrons. Seeing so many after commissions makes
me believe that temptations have been held out to them
to enlist—to be inevitably followed by disappointment to
many. When more men in our Army are avowedly after
commissions than warrants, we have over-stimulated
many ambitions, and these in their disappointment will
react on discipline." Capt. Ellis is warmly in favor of
giving commissions from the ranks, under certain re-
strictions, but thinks it well to remember that "a war-
rant nowadays can be wholly skipped in the upward
flight to a commission."

A correspondent explains the situation at the Virginia
Military Institute in the matter of its Army Military In-
structors. At this institution, unlike all others, except
the West Point Military Academy, is a regular corps of
professors with rank ranging from Brigadier General
(the Superintendent) to Colonel, etc. The position of
Commandant of Cadets has now been filled by the Army
officer regularly detailed by the War Department, and
when the vacancy occurred in this office last July, it was
offered to Lieut. Rockenbach, provided he would resign
from the U. S. Army. He has been temporarily filling the
position since September last, with a view of resigning
his Army commission if all things favored. His leave is
now extended until June by joint resolution of Congress.
Officers now serving at the Institute, the one on leave and
the other on duty, are both graduates of the same, and
both enjoy a fine reputation in the Regular Army and at
the Institute. In a letter to the "Richmond Times,"
Scott Shipp, Superintendent of the Institute, says: "In
your issue of the 27th ult., page 3, column 7, you say:
'It is thought possible that matters may be so arranged
that Lieut. Rockenbach can be retained, and that the
detail of Lieut. Blake, the Military Instructor at that
institution (the Virginia Military Institute) will be re-
voked instead, if it should be necessary that the services
of one of the two officers be dispensed with.' It has at
no time been in contemplation to ask for the recall of
Lieut. Blake. He is doing faithful and efficient service
as Instructor of Artillery Tactics, Ordnance and Gun-
nery, Field Fortification, and in addition renders two
hours' service daily in the Department of Mathematics
and Mechanics."

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RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE NAVIES.

The first volume of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies of the War of the Rebellion" gives promise of a very interesting series. It is published by authority of the act of July 31, 1894, under the direction of the Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, and prepared by Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush, U. S. N., Superintendent of Naval War Records, and Mr. Robert H. Woods. Great difficulty has been experienced in collecting the material, the correspondence between flag officers and their subordinates being frequently missing from the files of the Navy Department. After much effort the letters, books and papers of the chief actors on both sides have been obtained for use in this compilation. The chief deficiency in material is due to the absence of Confederate records, a large part of the archives of the Confederate Navy Department having been burned at the close of the war. A special agent sent out by the Department has succeeded in securing copies of many of the missing documents from the personal files of participants. The present editors of the records acknowledge their indebtedness to the preliminary labors of Mr. John R. Soley and Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Wise, U. S. N. In order to separate the subject of operations from administrative matter, as far as possible, it has been decided to include the papers relating to the creation of the Union and Confederate Navies in a separate series (series II.). There is to be a third series comprising all reports, orders and correspondence and returns of the Union and Confederate authorities as do not relate to naval operations or the history of naval vessels included in the volumes of the first two series. Included in the second series are to be returns of military and naval property captured by the navies of both sides during the war and correspondence relating to naval prisoners. The volumes are to be accompanied by diagrams and maps, including pictures of navy vessels. The Union documents are brought together in a volume, those of the Confederacy following, each division covering about the same period of time in each volume. The chronological order is followed without subdivision or classification. A copious index will be added. The first volume covers the operations of cruisers from January, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1862.

It seems like a return to medieval times to read in the opening pages of this volume a report by Comdr. Taylor, U. S. N., of the capture by the U. S. S. *Saratoga* of the ship *Nightingale*, of Boston, under American colors, and with a cargo of 961 slaves. It is suggestive of the origin and results of the war, whose naval history follows, and is equally suggestive of the part New Englanders had in a traffic the New England conscience condemned. The *Nightingale*, after her capture, was put in command of Lieut. John Julius Guthrie, U. S. N., a native of North Carolina, who was a month later dismissed from the Navy. In his report he apologizes for the escape of the captain of the *Nightingale*, and a Spaniard named Valentino Cortina, over the stern of the vessel during his watch on deck. His responsibility for this untoward event, as he informs the Department, "added greatly to the solicitude of his anxious voyage."

Following this episode of slavery we have an account of the early experiences of our Navy with Confederate privateers. Calls for protection against them appear from various quarters. In response to one from the Governor of New Jersey, Gideon Welles, replied, May 21, 1861: "The coast guard of the Loyal States is assumed by the Treasury Department as a part of the revenue system, to whom I have referred your letters." So little did they comprehend at that time the real nature and extent of the conflict precipitated upon the country.

Flag Officer Bell reported May 18, from Genoa, that he learned of a Spaniard who was offering "to furnish commissions for privateers on the part of the Southern Confederate States." The first capture reported is that by the U. S. brig *Perry*, of "a piratical schooner of about fifty tons, called the *Savannah*, hailing from Charleston, with a commission from Jefferson Davis, dated Montgomery, May 18, 1861." She left Charleston on her first cruise June 2, and was captured June 5.

July 16, 1861, the patriotic Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, urged that the Southern ports be hermetically

sealed, "no matter what the cost." He suggested that "the whole blockade could be maintained by our New England coasters, acting as a naval corps of volunteers, if only authorized and empowered by papers from the Government." July 18, 1861, Flag Officer Montgomery reported from Acapulco that he had neither seen nor heard of any privateers in the Pacific. The same day United States Consul Jesurun reported from Curaçao that the Sumter, Comdr. R. Semmes, was at that port, and had already taken seven vessels. We have a list of privateers known to have been commissioned by the Confederate States, twenty-five in all, and a list of their prizes, numbering twenty-seven. The list is not complete, however. Of the privateers named one was captured and three were destroyed. None of these vessels were commanded by ex-officers of our Navy. One of the captured privateer's men writes from Key West, Fla., to Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, making bitter complaint of the treatment he and his shipmates were receiving, "want of necessary food, want of good water, want of necessary exercise, together with every indignity while on the bark (William G. Anderson) such as the most scurrilous language from the officers and commander (William C. Rogers), and fed for nine days on ship biscuit and water only." In those days of heated patriotism even such treatment was considered too good for rebel privateers.

Too little has been done to record the important services of our Navy during the War of the Rebellion, and we welcome the beginning of this attempt to present to the public in official form, the reports of its services. In Vol. II., series I., we shall have an account of operations in the Gulf, January to June 7, 1861; Vol. III., operations on the Atlantic coast, January to May 13, 1861; Vol. IV., operations on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, 1861-1865; Vol. V., Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1861-1865; Vol. VI., Gulf Blockading Squadron, 1861-1865; Vol. VII., operations on the Western rivers, 1861-1865. A special request is made for Confederate naval records to eke out the present scant collection.

No man in Washington has better opportunities for forming a judgment concerning matters before Congress and the Departments than the correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal. In full reliance upon the information obtained through him, we ventured the prediction at the opening of the third session of the Fifty-third Congress, that no legislation in favor of the personnel of either Army or Navy could be obtained from such an assemblage of warring and discordant elements. We did not anticipate so complete a legislative paralysis as the country has actually witnessed, but we were confident that nothing could be accomplished on behalf of the services. Still, there is reason to be thankful that the tendencies so hostile to military men, as those displayed during the session of our supreme legislative body, which has just closed, have wrought no worse mischief. Undoubtedly the Navy and Army had many strong friends in the halls of Congress, and we have had occasion to express our appreciation of the good will toward them shown by those gentlemen, but their influence was not sufficient to overcome hostilities generated in minds so alien in type to that of the soldier that intelligent sympathy and appreciation were not to be expected of them. The crude conceits concerning finance, political economy and international relations, of which the country has had such a melancholy display, were the offspring of an ignorance, still further emphasized in the discussion of service bills. The Army and Navy have had to bear their share of the burden of incompetence which has strained the patience of the country beyond its limit.

Another Congress came into being on the 4th of this month, and we may at least hope for better things from it. Out of the discussions and contentions just ended, it ought to be possible to gather wisdom to be turned to good account during the coming winter. The different interests in the services have once more had an opportunity to try conclusions, and fully understanding, as they do, the several points of view, they should strive to bring them to one common focus. In seeking its own each should consider the interests and even the prejudices of others, at least to the extent of avoiding antagonisms fatal to the common purpose, which is the improvement of the Army and Navy as a whole. We are quite aware that there is nothing novel in all this, but simple as a lesson may seem to be, it is necessary to repeat it until it is fully learned. The lesson of unity of action is still the subject of further study by our constituents; they will never know their strength until it is mastered. Witness how prompt was the response from Congress when we were able to show that the Army was practically a unit in its opposition to the legislation directed against the old soldiers in the ranks. With a similar unity of sentiment sustaining us we should dare to undertake almost anything for service advancement. Without it the most earnest effort may come to naught.

Our old friend, Gen. Cluseret, of Rebellion recollection, appears to be still alive—and kicking—if we may judge by the report of recent proceedings in the French Chambers, where the noisy interruption of the debate on Army estimates by cries of "Panama" from Cluseret and other Socialists, compelled a temporary suspension of the sitting. Gen. Cluseret served for a time in our volunteer service, where his chief military exploit consisted in the publication of abusive commentaries on everybody, and showing by inference how much better he

could have done himself. He was afterward Secretary of War under the Paris Commune. He commenced his military career as an officer of the French Army, but he was turbulent in his youth, and his gray hairs do not bring either wisdom or content.

Perpetual and universal peace is assumed to have been effectually secured now that no less than "eight naval and military officers" in the British service have been induced to sign the "National Memorial for arresting the Growth of European Armaments."

Lieut. Gen. Schofield has authorized Brig. Gen. Otis, commanding the Department of the Columbia, to send troops to the Umatilla, Oregon, Indian Agency. The Indian agent there has represented to the authorities that trouble might follow the release upon habeas corpus of two Indians now under arrest.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. we are able to offer on exceptionally favorable terms Cullum's "Biographical Register of the officers and graduates of the U. S. Military Academy (1-3384), of which they are the publishers. The work is published in three octavo volumes containing 2,376 pages and bringing the record down to 1890. It contains also a list of all the battles in our history since 1812, including Indian wars; a list of military posts, a classification of graduates according to their military occupation, and an interesting history by General Cullum of the early years of the academy. The character and value of the work is too well known to require description. The price charged by the publishers for the three volumes is \$18. For this price we will send a set of Cullum's Register and the Army and Navy Journal for one year. When sent by mail the charge for prepayment of postage will be 90 cents for the three volumes. It can be sent by express if preferred. There can, of course, be no large demand for such a work, but there may be some of our subscribers who will be glad to obtain so valuable a work at a reduced cost. It will be remembered that Gen. Cullum in his will made provision for continuing the work to which he devoted so many years of patient and conscientious labor.

When Commodore Perry visited Japan forty years ago, Lieut. Roberts described the Japanese coal as very poor. Since then the Japanese have made great progress with their mining industries, and they are now not only able to supply their own wants, but are active competitors with the English producers of coal in the Eastern markets. The Takoshima coal mines, near the entrance to the harbor of Nagasaki, are the best known, but not the most important, as would appear from an article on "Recent Developments in Coal Mining in Japan," appearing in the London "Engineer." The Miike mines, controlled by Messrs. Mitsui & Co., Japanese merchants, are not only the largest in Japan, but also the largest in the Far East. They were purchased by this well-known firm for \$4,550,000, Jan. 1, 1889, and are under the intelligent superintendence of Mr. Takuna Dan, a Japanese mining engineer of great ability and extensive experience. Before taking up the control of the Miike mines, Mr. Dan practically studied mining for some years in America, and also visited the principal mining establishments in England and on the Continent.

Keely's motor is once more receiving serious consideration, and we are again promised the speedy application of his new force in the industrial arts. A book entitled "Keely and His Discoveries," published by Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, is reviewed at length in No. 2 (October, 1894, of the "New Science Review," by Wentworth Lascelles-Scott, author of the article on "Modern Explosives," appearing in the "Nineteenth Century" of June last. Mr. Scott accepts the Keely theory of sympathetic vibrations, and, from his experience with explosives, is prepared to believe that sound waves may extend the oscillations of matter until they approach the point of disruption. As illustrations of the possibilities of this sympathetic vibration we have cited (1) the starting and subsequent hastening of crystallization by the incidence of certain well-defined musical notes; (2) the earlier bursting of the anthers of flowers by the hum of an insect's wings; (3) the effect of luminous vibrations upon chemical combinations, and more rarely upon chemical dissociation, and in various other ways. We are assured that there is sufficient evidence to show that Keely has, by striking the key note of gold quartz, reduced it rapidly to an impalpable powder, which was carried away by the effluent water. In his "Nineteenth Century" article Mr. Lascelles-Scott tells us that "when an intense explosive is approaching its critical state, and its molecules, therefore, are in a condition of very unstable equilibrium, the sudden emission of a musical note will frequently bring matters to a climax and induce detonation."

Mr. L. U. Maltby, under whose able control the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, has been conducted for so many years, will retire from its management on April 1 next, Mr. L. H. Smith, of Columbus, O., succeeding him. Mr. Maltby has other hotel enterprises in view, to which he will now give attention, besides the Monmouth House property at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., which he has personally conducted during the past nineteen years, and which he will continue to manage during the coming season.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

N. ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

S. ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (p. s.)

At Panama.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.) At San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan.

Training ship. At Norfolk, Va. Expected to sail March 16 for New York.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.)

At Colon March 12. Ordered to Cartagena to coal.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.) At Nagasaki.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)

Sailed from Acapulco March 6 for Mare Island, Cal.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.)

At Malta March 6.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (a. s.)

At Chefoo, China.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan.

Address New York Navy Yard. Sailed from Madeira March 4 for New York. Expected to arrive daily.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)

At Trinidad March 7, and sailed March 17 for Laguayra.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)

Off 42d St., North River, New York. Will be inspected next week, and will then sail for Cuba, joining Adm. Meade's fleet later.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (a. s.)

At Chin Kiang, China.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.)

At Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (a. s.)

At Nagasaki March 14.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.)

At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Schoolship.)

At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.)

Arrived at St. Pierre March 8.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.)

Making trips between Boston, New York and Norfolk. Was at Newport, R. I., March 12, and at New York March 14.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-ship.)

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.)

At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (a. s.)

At Hong Kong March 6. Will proceed to Nagasaki.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (e. s.)

Left Newport, R. I., March 11, for the Azores, en route to Europe. Was at Halifax March 13.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.)

At Erie, Pa.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.)

Arrived at Trinidad March 7, and sailed for Laguayra March 13.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-ship.)

At dock foot of West 50th St., New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.)

At New Whatcom, Alaska, March 13.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)

At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.)

At Mare Island, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.)

At Bremers Lagoon, Honduras, March 15.

NEWARK, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.)

At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)

Cruising in company with the Cincinnati and Raleigh. Address mail from March 13 to 23 to, care U. S. Consul, Kingston, Jamaica. Was at Trinidad March 7, and sailed March 13 for Laguayra.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.)

At Mare Island, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)

At Newchang, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

At Honolulu March 4. The statement that her machinery was out of order is incorrect.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Conden (s. d.)

At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)

At Colon March 12.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.)

At Buenaventura, Colombia, Feb. 20.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield, (Receiving-ship.)

At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public Marine School.

Address foot E. 28th St., N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.), (Flagship.)

Left Joppa March 14 for Athens, Greece.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship.)

On a cruise in West Indies.

THEETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (s. d.)

New Magdalen Bay, Cal., on survey work.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receivingship.)

At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.)

Arrived off Tompkinsville, N. Y., March 11. Will cruise along coast as far as Cape Ann, Mass. Was at Navy Yard March 13, and sailed March 15.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.)

At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. s.)

At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (a. s.)

At Chemulpo March 11.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Ladies' Branch of the Norwegian Defence Committee invites tenders for a torpedo-catcher of from 350 to 400 tons displacement. The tenders must be sent by April 7, 1895.

Of the 3,352 vessels passing through the Suez Canal in 1894 only five bore the American flag, and these were war vessels or yachts. The net tonnage of the vessels passing was 8,039,105, and the tolls were \$14,770,081.

A noteworthy feature of the present depression in maritime trade, with its accompaniment of low freights and stagnation in shipbuilding, is the relatively small proportion of sailing ship tonnage to steamers now in course of construction.

The French Department of Finance has just granted to pleasure boats the right to obtain, duty free, from the stores at every French Custom House, the mineral oil and coal necessary for working the engines in their navigation (steam and petroleum) at sea or on the rivers.

The torpedo boat Ericsson was placed in drydock at New London on Wednesday last, and a new propeller strut was placed in position. It is expected that her cylinder will be completed next month, and that she will be ready for another trial some time in May.

During the debate of the Navy estimates in the House of Commons March 12, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, referring to the fact that the Naval Defense act would expire in 1895, said the expenditures under that act had been £22,241,000, which had added to the strength of the Navy seventy ships, all of which were in service or ready to be put into service.

The new British cutter Ailsa, which, in her maiden race in the Mediterranean, on March 8, beat the celebrated Britannia by 3 minutes and 18 seconds, actual time, over a 30-mile course, promises to be a dangerous rival to the cup defender. The victory of the Ailsa is looked upon as a remarkable one, especially as she was practically an untried boat, new to her skipper and crew, and is not "tuned up" yet.

The Navy Department has received a very complimentary report on the seaworthiness of the gunboat Castine from her commander, Comdr. Perry. The report is under date of Azores, where she arrived en route to the Mediterranean, after a very stormy voyage from New York. Comdr. Perry states that his vessel performed excellently, and that he is extremely pleased with her general bearing in a rough sea.

The mounts of the 4-inch rapid-fire guns for the monitor Amphitrite have been shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to Norfolk, and with their installation the vessel will be complete and ready for sea. The detail of officers so far decided upon consists of Capt. William C. Wise, Lieut. Comdr. James D. Adams, executive officer; Lieut. Karl Rohrer, navigator; Lieut. John W. Stewart, Francis J. Haeseler, and W. R. M. Field; Surgeon Frank Anderson, Paymaster John N. Speel, and Chief Engr. John L. D. Borthwick.

A telegram from Newport, R. I., says: "The U. S. S. Marblehead went to Mackerel Cove on March 9 to test her Howell torpedoes. The conditions were not favorable, as she is deep in the water from extra coal taken for her cruising trip across the Atlantic, and the sea was a little choppy. The steam connections with the driving motor on the bow tube failed to give the motor its required velocity, and when fired the flywheel in the torpedo was making only 7,000 revolutions. The shot was in perfect line for the range, but it was for the greater part of the course a surface run."

The failure of Congress to appropriate funds for the erection of quarters at Coaster's Island for the accommodation of officers during the session of the Naval War College will make it necessary for the Navy Department to station a man-of-war there. This will in all probability be the U. S. S. Lancaster, which will be placed in commission before the session begins. It is feared by the naval authorities that unless the officers detailed to attendance upon the course of instruction at the institution reside on the island during their stay there, the State of Rhode Island may revoke its cession of the use of this property to the Navy Department.

The Navy Department has transferred its coaling station from Colon, Colombia, to Cartagena, Venezuela. This action is the result of the exorbitant prices charged for coal at the former place. The Department has been in the habit of paying \$10 and \$11 a ton for the fuel at Colon. Under the new arrangement it will get it for \$5.50, and the result will be a great saving to the Government. The Atlanta will be the first United States man-of-war to coal at the new station, and she was ordered to go there on Wednesday last and obtain a supply of fuel. The Raleigh will remain at Colon until the Atlanta's return, when she, too, will sail for Cartagena to obtain a supply of the black diamonds.

The Naval Ordnance Bureau is seriously embarrassed as a result of an explicable display of parsimony on the part of the Senate in the matter of the recent appropriation law. That body reduced the appropriation made by the House \$450,000. This sum was absolutely needed by the Bureau to pay for armor contracted for some time ago, and which is now being manufactured by the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for the battleships under construction. Representatives of the Bethlehem Company were in Washington on Monday last, and were informed that the armor manufacturer who finished his work first would get his money, and the other would have to wait until the next Congress passed a deficiency appropriation.

The New York "Herald" says: "Great Britain intends to send her Channel Squadron to Kiel to take part in the ceremonies attending the opening of the canal between the Baltic and the North Sea. The United States, according to the present intention, will have two ships at Kiel—a second class and a third class cruiser—the flagship San Francisco in the van and the little Marblehead bringing up the rear. They will probably go down to posterity as Uncle Sam's one old hen and her stray chicken. Admiral Meade's squadron, added to the two above named, would worthily represent our new Navy and show a proper appreciation of the German Emperor's hospitality. Why not send it to Kiel, where, as reported by Commercial Cable, a brilliant fete is in preparation?"

Lieut. Ripley, executive officer of the Coast Survey schooner Eager, thinks that the Massachusetts coast is sinking at the rate of about two feet a hundred years, and Prof. John H. Sears, curator of mineralogy and geology at the Peabody Academy of Science, is of the same opinion. "In looking up soundings hereabouts a

couple of years ago," said Lieut. Ripley at Boston the other day, "I found more water than existing charts indicated. In sounding off Boston ledge and in the vicinity of the Graves and other places I found a greater depth than had hitherto been found, and so marked was this discrepancy that afterward, when my reports went to Washington, they sent me back to go over certain spots again, and try to find less water. I did so, but invariably verified my previous soundings. Where a least depth of 30 feet, for instance, was expected, I could not find less than 32, and so on."

It is said to be likely that telephone communication will be established between the various light vessels of the United States and the shore. A series of tests have been going on for some time between Sandy Hook and the neighboring Scotland Light vessel, and the results it is stated are satisfactory. These light vessels have been more isolated than any of the lighthouses, which were, for the most part, accessible in small boats. There are one or two lights which are unapproachable in stormy weather, but they are not so far away from land as to prevent some sort of communication between those imprisoned at the station and those on shore. It has happened, it is said, that the light vessel keepers have been without fuel and food on a number of occasions, and accidents are always liable, which might be prevented if there were telephonic communication between these vessels and the land.

A new whaleback steamer, said to be the first vessel of the whaleback type built on the Pacific coast, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Port Townsend, on March 3. She is similar in general appearance to the whalebacks of the Great Lakes, but is of much heavier material. She is the first product of the great steel shipbuilding works of the American Steel Barge Company at Everett, Wash., and is named the "City of Everett." Her dimensions are: 361 feet over all, 42 feet beam, 20½ feet depth of hold, and 19½ feet draught. She differs from the vessels of her class constructed on the lakes in that she can carry sail sufficient to handle her in case of an accident to the machinery. On this her initial trip the City of Everett carried 4,000 tons of coal from Comox for Port Costa. The steamer left Port Townsend Thursday afternoon, making the run in three days and a half, or at a rate of 14 knots an hour. She brought down from Port Townsend twenty-five passengers, and of these the most interesting was Capt. Alexander McDougall, the inventor of the whaleback idea.

The U. S. S. Vesuvius, Lieut. Comdr. Kuox, arrived at New York March 11 from a trip South, and anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. She left New York the latter part of January to destroy derelicts between Cape Ann and Cape Hatteras. The first wreck, a two-masted schooner, was destroyed some twenty-five miles off Fire Island light. The second derelict was found about twenty miles off Barnegat, and proved to be a three-masted schooner, but owing to severe weather the Vesuvius had to lay in the Horseshoe at the Hook for a couple of days, until the weather moderated enough to make feasible the plan of blowing up the floating hulk, which was successfully accomplished, and in a heavy sea. During the blizzard in February she ran into Hampton Roads, where she received some slight repairs. She was icebound at Hampton Roads for awhile, and on March 9 began a cruise North, arriving off the Delaware Breakwater on the evening of the 9th, where a three-masted derelict was located some twenty-five miles off the breakwater. It was blown up on March 10. After another wreck about forty miles off Fire Island is destroyed the Vesuvius was to proceed up the coast as far as Cape Ann, and then go down again as far as Cape Hatteras.

Information as to the precise part taken by torpedo boats in the operations attending the capture of Wei-Hai-Wei is found in the San Francisco Chronicle dated Feb. 16. The Chinese ships were beyond the reach of artillery, through lying in a basin fifteen miles by six, accessible by two narrow channels, which had been barred with three heavy hawesers. The torpedo flotilla began the effort to break through on Jan. 30. On the night of Feb. 4 nine torpedo boats finally entered the waters where the ships lay. Nos. 8 and 14 had their tubes clogged by ice, and were unable to discharge their torpedoes. No. 9 "struck the Ting-Yuen successfully," being herself struck by a shot which exploded in the engine room, killing nine of the crew. She was "helped back." No. 22 also struck the Ting-Yuen, and was struck by a shot which killed three men. No. 10 "discharged a torpedo against the Ting-Yuen." None of these explosions, however, was instantaneously destructive. The Ting-Yuen "began to sink at about noon on the 5th, and at about 3 o'clock only a metre of her hull was above water." The torpedo boats attacked again on the night of the 5th, and sank the Lai-Yuen, Wai-Yuen and a gunboat. During these operations the torpedo boats were hit frequently, one of them being hit forty-seven times.

G. O. 443, Feb. 23, 1895, Navy Dept.

The attention of all officers authorized to convene summary courts martial is called to Article 1762, U. S. Navy Regulations, 1893, which prescribes the manner in which specifications of offenses for trial by such courts shall be drawn.

The Department has observed that in many instances recently brought to its attention the provisions of the Article above referred to have not been complied with, particularly in those where the offense alleged was incompetency. While Article 31 of the Articles for the government of the Navy provides that "a summary court martial may disrate any rated person for incompetency," it was never intended thereby that a bare allegation to the effect that an accused person is incompetent to perform the duties of his rating, or other like assertion, unsupported by specific details establishing such incompetency, should suffice to constitute a specification for trial. On the contrary, it is essential in such cases to distinctly allege, in the specification, in what respect the accused is incompetent, and upon what particular acts, or failure in the performance of duty, the charge is based, in order that the accused may know what he has to answer, and the court what it is to inquire into.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 8.—Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Todd ordered to examination for promotion, March 12.

Capt. W. C. Wise ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Examining Board during the examination of Lieut. Comdr. Todd.

MARCH 9.—Comdr. C. F. Goodrich ordered to prepare a course of lectures to be delivered at the Naval War College during the coming session.

Lieut. E. F. Quaitrough detached from the office of Naval Intelligence and ordered as navigator of the Mohenn, relieving Lieut. J. B. Collins, who is ordered home and granted three months' leave.

MARCH 10.—Sunday.

MARCH 11.—Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland ordered to prepare for sea duty. He will be ordered as navigator of the Cincinnati.

Comdr. N. M. Dyer ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard.

Gunner William Walsh detached from the Washington Navy Yard on March 22 and ordered to the Constellation.

MARCH 12.—Capt. William C. Wise ordered to temporary duty as a member of the Retiring Board during the examination for retirement of Pay Insp. R. W. Allen.

Lieut. James W. Carlin ordered to examination for promotion at the Mare Island Navy Yard on March 25.

Boston the charts in the vicinity of the water depth was three feet. It was found that the water depth was three feet. It was found that the water depth was three feet.

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st vessel arrived on March 15. The vessel was from the West Indies. It was found that the vessel was from the West Indies. It was found that the vessel was from the West Indies.

SEIGEANT asks can any one who is honorably discharged a sergeant get on the Washington, D. C., police force? Answer.—He is eligible to an appointment.

G. B. Y. asks where he can secure information on application, pay, etc., for the position of Apothecary in the Navy. Answer.—Address Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

R. D. R. asks what district in Ohio will be vacant for appointments to West Point in June, 1895, and the names of the Congressmen representing the available districts. Answer.—You must specify the districts, as the Department refuses to give out information covering so much ground.

A. W. F. asks whether the candidate for admission to West Point from the First District of Michigan is being examined at Columbus Barracks, O., or Fort Sheridan, Ill.; also if either the candidate or alternate passes. Answer.—Principal was examined in New York City; alternate was examined at Columbus Barracks.

While the U. S. Revenue cutter Hamilton, Capt. Blake, was cruising in Hampton Roads during a violent storm on March 4 a ship was sighted, with a number of men clinging to her. Capt. Blake at once bore down to them, and 1st Lieut. James P. Butt lowered the cutter

Lieut. J. C. Colwell ordered to temporary duty as Assistant Inspector of the Sixth Lighthouse District. Pay Insp. R. W. Allen ordered before a Retiring Board March 14. Asst. Surg. L. L. Young detached from Norfolk Naval Hospital on March 15 and placed on waiting orders. Asst. Engr. O. W. Koester detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty on board the Peru. Asst. Engr. Henry Herwig detached from the Peru and ordered to examination for promotion on March 21. Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg detached from duty at the Navy Yard, New York, March 23, and ordered to duty on board the Baltimore, leaving San Francisco per steamer April 4. Asst. Engr. W. B. Day detached from the Baltimore upon reporting of his relief and ordered home, granted three months' leave. Asst. Gunner H. J. Tresselt detached from the Mohican and ordered to treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island. MARCH 13.—Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. MARCH 14.—Paymtr. R. T. M. Ball ordered to the Michigan April 1, as the relief of Paymtr. J. N. Speel, who is ordered home and directed to hold himself in readiness for duty. Asst. Surgeon Ammen Farenholt ordered to the cruiser Baltimore per steamer of April 4 from San Francisco. Paymtr. G. E. Hendee ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department, March 19. P. Asst. Engr. F. C. Bieg ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., April 1. Asst. Engr. W. P. Winchell to examination for promotion, March 21.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. P. C.—Maj. Gilmore has been on duty in the A. G. O. since January, 1891. RIOT.—The "mob order," as you term it, is G. O. 23, A. G. O., July 9, 1894. S. K.—The U. S. Army Regulations are published in the War Department and are not for sale. CONSTANT READER asks where G. Troop, 3d U. S. Cav., is stationed. Answer.—Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. McW. asks when the cadet at West Point from the 6th Pennsylvania District will graduate. Answer.—In 1896. C.—We dropped discussion of the new "Department of the South" some time ago, being well assured that its organization is not contemplated at present.

C. A. asks us the address of Otto Kniefphert, now supposed to be serving in the U. S. infantry. Perhaps some of our readers can furnish information. W. J. H.—Write to Commanding Officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for a pass to visit Governor's Island, and state in letter how many will be in your party.

SEIGEANT asks can any one who is honorably discharged a sergeant get on the Washington, D. C., police force? Answer.—He is eligible to an appointment. G. B. Y. asks where he can secure information on application, pay, etc., for the position of Apothecary in the Navy. Answer.—Address Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

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Lieut. J. C. Colwell ordered to temporary duty as Assistant Inspector of the Sixth Lighthouse District. Pay Insp. R. W. Allen ordered before a Retiring Board March 14. Asst. Surg. L. L. Young detached from Norfolk Naval Hospital on March 15 and placed on waiting orders. Asst. Engr. O. W. Koester detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to duty on board the Peru. Asst. Engr. Henry Herwig detached from the Peru and ordered to examination for promotion on March 21. Asst. Engr. E. S. Kellogg detached from duty at the Navy Yard, New York, March 23, and ordered to duty on board the Baltimore, leaving San Francisco per steamer April 4. Asst. Engr. W. B. Day detached from the Baltimore upon reporting of his relief and ordered home, granted three months' leave. Asst. Gunner H. J. Tresselt detached from the Mohican and ordered to treatment at Naval Hospital, Mare Island. MARCH 13.—Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter detached from duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. MARCH 14.—Paymtr. R. T. M. Ball ordered to the Michigan April 1, as the relief of Paymtr. J. N. Speel, who is ordered home and directed to hold himself in readiness for duty. Asst. Surgeon Ammen Farenholt ordered to the cruiser Baltimore per steamer of April 4 from San Francisco. Paymtr. G. E. Hendee ordered to examination for promotion at the Navy Department, March 19. P. Asst. Engr. F. C. Bieg ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., April 1. Asst. Engr. W. P. Winchell to examination for promotion, March 21.

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and sent Lieut. Edwards with five men, who rescued, with great difficulty, the master and owner, Mr. M. D. White, and his nephew, who accompanied him. The sloop proved to be the M. D. White, of Perquimans River, bound from New Point to Norfolk. After placing the master and his nephew in safety, the cutter went back and ran a line to the sloop from the cutter; then commenced rescuing the sloop's belongings, which were afloat. The seas were running very high, and the danger to boat and crew was great. Seeing that the work was too great for the cutter alone, Capt. Blake sent the launch, manned by six men, under Q. M. Nolan, to its assistance. With this aid all the sloop's belongings were rescued, though the cutter came so near being lost that a buoy had to be thrown astern from the cutter, attached to a line, to haul the boat in. The sloop was taken in tow to Craney Island, where, in smooth water, she was hauled alongside, after the cutter came to anchor, and stripped, righted and bailed out.

The Revenue cutter Perry arrived at Callao, Peru, March 14, en route to San Francisco. The cutter McLane arrived at Key West, Fla., March 11.

HE WOULD BE THE MAN.

(From the Aldershot "News.")

While serving in Burma, there was a jolly old soul in my company, a pioneer with about nineteen years' service. He wore, as is usual with pioneers, a long beard, of which, by the way, both he and his chums were wont to boast. This individual, George Lynn by name, was a carpenter and a good one. A doctor, wanting a carpenter to do some work for him, sent to my regiment for one. George was the selected man. He presented himself to the doctor at the appointed hour, out he had had, I regret, a little too much to drink. The doctor, noticing this, wrote out a note to his Adjutant, which he gave to George, saying at the same time: "Take this to your Adjutant, I shall not want you for a day or two." George on his homeward journey opened the note and found the contents were a report against him for being drunk, and requesting that another man might be sent down in his place. A lucky thought struck George; first to make off with the note, and then to business. He went direct to the first barber he could find and had his whiskers taken off and his moustache trimmed short. The same afternoon he went to the doctor, and explained that he was the new man. He was told to go on with the work, and he got the greatest of credit and was well paid.

SURVIVING VETERANS WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Mr. William B. Strong, care of F. T. Sherman, 59 Wall street, New York, wishes the name and address of every surviving veteran of the Regular Army, and of the Invalid, Veteran Reserve and Signal Corps who served in the Department of the South at any period from April, 1861, to April, 1865. The Association of Veterans of the Department of the South and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron is to have a reunion meeting and grand banquet at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, upon the evening of Monday, April 15, 1895, to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the replacing of the National colors upon Fort Sumter. Mrs. Robert Anderson, the widow of the heroic Major General, has kindly promised to lend the original Sumter flag, never before out of her possession, and several noted speakers, who were identified with service in the Department, are to be present and address the veterans and members of their families. Ex-members of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, who served with Dupont, Dahlgren, etc., should send names and addresses to Col. William J. Harding, 120 Broadway, New York, as also veterans of military organizations not above named.

BLUE AND GRAY.

ALL WAR REQUISITES FURNISHED.

(From the "Chicago Tribune.")

Proprietor of Iron Works—If I understand you correctly you wish to place an order for armor plate that no cannon shot can pierce. We are turning out that kind of thing every day, and—

Agent of Foreign Government—No, you misunderstand. I wish to know if you can manufacture a cannon that can pierce any armor plate.

Proprietor—Certainly, Sir. We are doing that kind of thing every day.

The following incident actually occurred at a commanding officer's kit inspection. Commanding officer: "Well, my man, how many shirts have you got?" Tommy: "Two, sir!" Commanding officer: "Only two! Now don't you think it would be better for your healths if you had three? Suppose now, that you had one at the wash, and you were to come in from a route march, wet to the skin, what would you do?" Tommy—after a pause—"Well, sir! If I had three pence (ten cents) I should go to the canteen and have a pint." This soldier appears to have been one shirt better off than was the late General Crooke on an Indian campaign, if the tradition be true that he was obliged to excuse himself to a caller because he was down to the creek washing his only shirt. Another story to the same effect is told by The Oldershot "News," which says: "One of the duties of a soldier is to endure hardships. That duty rested on our troops during the Crimean War. While in camp near Balaklava the Army was forty-five days without its baggage. During that time not a man had a change of dress. Officers and men were in rags, and some never undressed save to wash themselves. They were in tatters, and not very clean tatters. One day, at noon, this conversation was heard in an officer's tent: 'Barnacle!' shouted the officer to his servant. 'Sir, did you boil my shirt?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Is it dry?' 'Not quite, sir. I am going to get some sticks to mend the fire.' Half-an-hour passed. 'Barnacle, is my shirt dry?' 'Faith, it's dry enough, sir, what's of it.' 'What do you mean?' 'O, sir, it fell in the fire, when I was down there grubbing some bits of the bush.' 'Is it much burned?' 'Well, sir, there a sleeve and a tail left, and not an inch more.' The officer laughed, although it was his last and only shirt."

A remarkable balloon voyage was made in Germany a few weeks ago by Dr. A. Benson, during which the balloon reached a height of 31,496 feet, or nearly six miles. The balloon was equipped with various instruments for making observations, and much of interest was observed concerning atmospheric physics. Dr. Benson retained consciousness throughout the entire voyage by breathing artificial oxygen prepared for the purpose and carried in bags, and his observations are unusually complete and interesting.

"Scribner's Magazine" for April will be an Easter number with a special cover designed by Henry McCarter and a series of full-page pictures by four great illustrators—Edwin A. Abbey, Albert Lynch, W. T. Smedley and Edwin Lord Weeks, showing Easter scenes in England, Paris, New York and Jerusalem. There is also an Easter Hymn with six remarkable full-page symbolic pictures by Henry McCarter.

THE STATE TROOPS.

PRACTICE MARCH—NEW YORK GUARD.

There seems to be an attempt in certain quarters to excite opposition to the march-out proposed by Adj. Gen. McAlpin, of New York, in August next. One paper, for example, says: "If the march is made it will mean much more hardship for the men who take part in it than did the week of duty during the trolley strikes in Brooklyn. It is freely predicted that many men will not be able to continue the entire march, either through sore feet, exposure to which they are unused, or other causes. Many will, no doubt, 'report sick' before the march begins. The 'roughing' to which the men will be subjected will serve no practical purpose. It is said, as the country is not on the eve of war, while the hardships endured by the men during the Brooklyn strikes entitle them to a little easier treatment in return." This is evidently the product of some newspaper humorist; as serious criticism it is unworthy of notice. The experience of the Guardsmen in Brooklyn was little more than a picnic as compared with a campaign in the field, and they so understand it. In the proposed march-out in August the men will be provided with every requisite and the duty will be no more of a hardship than that performed at camp. As for the poor fellows who, it is predicted, will fall by the wayside on account of sore feet, if they will invest about \$1.50 for a stout pair of roomy brogans, they will have no trouble in this respect, and will be surprised to learn how far their feet will carry them without fatigue. Any man who would report sick for fear of walking eight miles in a day isn't fit to be a member of the Guard. We traveled that distance last summer, over mountain trails, more than once in a day, with a lady over 50 years of age, and she made no complaint of fatigue. The proposed march is favored by all progressive officers and men, and should prove a valuable innovation. The experience the members of the Guard would gain on the proposed march would be very valuable to them, and they would find the duty a pleasant one, especially as they would be fully provided for all emergencies. As announced in the Army and Navy Journal some time ago, the commands who are detailed for the practice march will not have to perform a tour of duty at camp, as many supposed.

7th N. Y.—COL. APPLETON.

Cos. B and I, Capt. Nesbitt and Harper, respectively, drilled in the school of the battalion under command of Maj. Abrams, on Thursday evening, March 7. The battalion was equalized into three commands of 24 files each; the formation was made promptly, and turned over in excellent shape. The men presented their usual soldierly appearance. The drill, taken altogether, was an excellent one, yet there are some features to criticize. In the formation, while between the second and third companies, the proper interval of three paces was observed, between the first and second companies there was but an interval of about one pace, and it was not for lack of room, but the fault of the commandant of the first company in not taking the necessary room before commanding left dress. In executing platoons left or right, distance was lost in almost every instance, which necessitated the major giving the commands right or left guide cover each time before again giving the commands platoons right or left. In marching in column of platoons, while the distance between platoons in each company was well kept, yet the requisite platoon distance and three paces between the leading platoon of one company and the rear platoon of the preceding company was not as well observed as it might have been, which was manifested whenever the battalion formed line from column of platoons on the march. In executing left fronts into line from column of platoons, the chief of the second platoon of the second company marched his platoon up to about ten paces in rear of the first, instead of commanding left oblique, when the company commander gave the command, form company, left oblique. On right and on left into line from column of platoons was finely executed, the platoons turning in splendid shape, the dressing prompt and the alignments perfect. On right or on left into line are both showy movements when properly executed, but it may not be out of place to remark that in forming on right or left into line from column of companies or platoons, the principles of the turn and advance as laid down in the school of the soldier, which requires the files to take the short step until the command forward, march is given, should not be observed in these cases, for it certainly looks ridiculous when the distance to be gained to the front is only company or platoon distance, to see the companies or platoons creeping to their places in line, especially when rapidly is one of the main objects of the drill regulations; but, of course, this is not a reflection on the Seventh or any other organization. In forming on right into line of platoon columns, and the fronts into line of platoon columns, the movements were faultlessly executed. The march in line was not as perfect as one usually sees in the 7th, but the manual of arms was executed with that degree of clock-like precision that is characteristic with them. In justice to Maj. Abrams it must be said, he allowed no error or omission to pass unnoticed, but corrected each and every one as it occurred.

10th BATTALION N. Y.—LT. COL. FITCH.

One of the best exhibitions ever given in Albany was that of the 10th Battalion during its review by Gov. Morton in its armory on the evening of March 7. There was an immense attendance, including the Governor and staff, the Brigade Commander Gen. Oliver and staff, the Mayor and other prominent citizens and military men. The decorations were very tasteful. Guard mount was the first ceremony, being held at 7:30 o'clock, with Capt. Judson officer of the day, and Lieut. Van Benthuysen officer of the guard. It was handsomely executed. At 8:30 the four companies of the battalion parading in heavy marching order, wearing blouses, campaign hats, packs with overcoats rolled thereon, blankets and two pieces in rear of the first, instead of the drill floor, together with the Signal Corps, Capt. C. P. Williams, who paraded with their kits. The battalion was promptly equalized into six commands of 16 files for review by Gov. Morton. This ceremony was finely executed throughout, and the passage well deserved the applause it received. Following the review, Lieut. Col. Fitch formed the battalion into close column for an inspection by Gen. Oliver. Co. D, Capt. Denison. Co. was detailed to give an exhibition of the new pack drill, unsinging and singing to Merriam packs very handsomely. The inspection ceremonies were watched by the Commander-in-Chief and staff with considerable interest, they leaving their seats and accompanying Gen. Oliver. After the inspection the medals for long service were presented by Adj. Gen. McAlpin, who made an appropriate speech. The names of those entitled to the medals have already appeared in the Army and Navy Journal. A drill in extended order by Co. B, in command of Lieut. Strenell, was performed in a manner deserving of the highest praise. The Signal Corps gave an interesting exhibition of flag signaling, during which the following message was transmitted to Col. Fitch from Gov. Morton: "The Commander-in-Chief extends his congratulations to the officers and men of the 10th Battalion upon their fine appearance and soldierly bearing." A parade taken by Maj. Stapco, perfectly executed, concluded the military ceremonies, after which came a promenade concert. The battalion has certainly reached a very high standard of drill and discipline, and its officers and men are to be congratulated upon the results. It was the Governor's first review, and he manifested great interest from beginning to end.

13th N. Y.—COL. AUSTEN.

The 13th Regt. was reviewed at its armory in Brooklyn on March 13, 1895, by Adj. Gen. Edward A. McAlpin, accompanied by the following members of Gov. Morton's personal staff: Gens. Terry, Hayes, Whitlock, Varnum, Flagler, Wallace, Wiley and O'Brien, Cos. Satterlee, James, Turner and Marvin. The regiment appeared on the floor in their gray dress uniforms, and made a very creditable showing. The two battalions were formed promptly, and were turned over to Maj. George Cochran and Charles H. Luscomb in fine shape. In forming for the drill, Acting Adj. Anderson, however, made the error of having the first sergeants report as in parade before turning the battalion over to Maj. Cochran. Adj. Wm. F. Penny, being absent on leave, Battalion Adj. Gilbert Schmerhorn officiated in his stead. He formed the regiment in a very prompt manner, the

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

While the U. S. Revenue cutter Hamilton, Capt. Blake, was cruising in Hampton Roads during a violent storm on March 4 a ship was sighted, with a number of men clinging to her. Capt. Blake at once bore down to them, and 1st Lieut. James P. Butt lowered the cutter

formation being in line. The distances between companies and battalions were very good, and the alignments were nearly perfect. The drill was a very thorough one. Col. Austen put the regiment through various movements, and kept at it for over half an hour. The forming in line of masses was in particular well done. Next came the review, the formation being again in line. Adj. Schmebhorn had forgotten to notify the drum major to take the band to its proper position at the head of the line, and the 13th Regt. staff had started on the review and walked half way down the line before Drum Maj. McIntyre hastened the band to its position, and started in to play for the last half of the review. Never did the 13th appear to better advantage than it did Wednesday night. The passing in review was very well done; the saluting of the regimental staff was poor. The companies, with few exceptions, passed the reviewing officer in line shape. In passing, the salutes of the line officers were well rendered. Once more the regiment reformed, and this time for regimental parade. Col. Austen himself took the parade. At the conclusion of the parade, Col. Austen introduced Adj. Gen. McAlpin, who was to present the medals for long service. Those who received 25-year decorations were: Col. David E. Austen, Drum Maj. Edward McIntyre, 1st Sergt. George Smith, Co. E, and Private Philip Evans, Co. C. Col. Austen then on behalf of the Drum and Bugle Corps presented to Musician Lewis Barrett and Drummer Frank Stryker a handsome bugle, and an elegant drum, as having been voted the most popular members of the corps at the recent fair held at the armory. Capt. Burbank, of the 3d Art., U. S. A., who is detailed to this State by the national government, was a close observer, and acted in concert with the Governor's staff. Previous to going to the armory Judge Advocate Wallace entered into his associates of the staff with a dinner at the Oxford Club, at which Gen. James McLeer and Mayor Charles A. Schleren were present. At the conclusion of the military ceremonies, the regiment was marched off the floor by battalions under command of the respective sergeant majors, which avoided lots of unnecessary crowding had the same left by companies as in the past. The adjutant during the parade made the announcement that on April 3 the regiment would be reviewed by Gen. James McLeer, to be followed by a reception to the Old Guard, and on April 23 the regiment's anniversary of its departure to the war, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., will review the regiment.

22d N. Y.—COL. CAMP.

A provisional battalion, consisting of Cos. A, B, G and I, under command of Capt. Demerest, drilled on Friday night, March 8. The battalion was equalized in four companies of 12 files each. The formation was very good, the companies coming on the line and dressing promptly. The march in column of fours was splendid, the files being well covered and the distances generally well preserved. In forming close column of first company from column of fours, while on the march, the captain of the second company gave the command, column half right, instead of marching straight to the front; and also when the fours wheeled into line, gave the command, right dress, instead of dressing to the left, which was the point of rest; he was promptly reminded of his mistake, however, by the battalion commander. In marching in close column of companies, the command was given, deploy column, fours left, the commander of the first company moved company distance to the front, instead of halting his company at the command march from the major; the fourth company also, when its leading four was opposite the left flank of the preceding company, changed direction to the right, and when near the line changed direction to the left, and then when the entire column had changed direction, wheeled into line, instead of continuing the march in column of fours until opposite its place in line and then forming line and moving up to the line with the guide right. In executing close column, faced to the rear, from column of fours, the second company instead of continuing the march, so as to enter the column eight paces beyond the point where the first company changed direction, changed direction at the same time as the first company did, and the rear companies did the same, or rather, rather than the proper distance of eight paces was not strictly observed in every case. The close column movements, with the exceptions noted above, generally were well executed; changing direction to the left from line of companies in column of fours was very good, also change direction by the right flank. Deploy column, faced to the rear, was very good, except that the captains would not allow for the fact that their fours had to wheel about toward the preceding company, and after they wheeled about it was generally necessary to dress away from the preceding company, which naturally caused crowding toward the company next arriving on the line. This movement was repeated twice, but the same fault was noticed each time. On right and left into line of companies in columns of fours was well executed, but no credit is attached to that, for it is a very simple movement. In closing and extending intervals on first company the distances were not uniform. Marching in column of companies and the battalion marching in line were very good. The manual of arms was also very good. It was as a whole, a very interesting and instructive drill, and if officers and men, especially guides, did not profit by it, it is certainly Capt. Demerest. The regiment was formed in line of to correct every error. He is evidently well versed in the school of the battalion, and he knows how to impart his knowledge to others.

The review ordered for March 4, and previously postponed, took place at the armory on the 11th. Promptness in assembling and forming battalions was commendable. The battalions were commanded by Maj. Bartlett and Hart and Capt. Demerest. The regiment was formed in line of masses, and was reviewed by Brig. and Insp. Gen. McLewee, accompanied by Cos. Henry and Greene and Maj. Fred Lee, all of Gov. Morton's staff. During the review in line the band played with fine expression and depth of feeling Sullivan's "Lost Chord." In the passing in review all of the companies presented well aligned fronts and maintained accurate distances; the salutes of officers were graceful and timely, and the entire ceremony up to the usual high standard of this organization. The ceremony concluded, long service medals were presented by Gen. McLewee. The expert sharpshooter's bar was presented to Lieut. D. J. Murphy, Co. A.; Sergt. Maj. S. M. Phillips, Lieut. F. Isherwood, Sergt. E. W. Goff and Privates W. E. Cheevers and G. T. Oliver, of Co. H. Sixty-one officers and enlisted men received the sharpshooter's decoration, and 531 the marksman's, a showing which must be gratifying to Brig. Gen. Whitlock, I. R. P., who was observed in the audience. The Hospital Corps was presented with the usual decoration, and Co. E was then marched to the front and presented with the Sims Trophy, which, for the past two years, has been held by Co. C. The regimental parade which followed was taken by Lieut. Col. W. V. King, and proved to be a grand ceremony, without hitch or error. A concert programme of four numbers, including Band Master Herbert's "The Silent Rose," a cornetist of rare ability, preceded a dancing programme of 12 numbers, which concluded the reception.

71st N. Y.—COL. GREENE.

Every available inch of space in the 71st Regt. armory on 34th St., New York, was filled by the crowd of spectators which witnessed the review of the 71st Regt. by Mayor Strong on Tuesday evening, March 12, among those present being Gen. Fitzgerald and the 1st Brigade staff, the colonels and officers of the 7th and other city regiments, and all the heads of the city departments. The regiment was formed in three battalions, commanded respectively by Maj. Francis and Smith and Capt. Whittle, who had as their adjutants, Adjs. Dowling, Fisher, and Clayton. The 1st and 2d Battalions, each of four companies of 16 files were regimental full dress, and the 3d Battalion, of four companies of 12 files each, wore State full dress. The number of men who have not obtained regimental full dress is now so small that the 3d Battalion was only formed with great difficulty. The regiment formed closed in mass on Co. F on the north side of the room facing east, and battalions were then formed in line in excellent style

facing north. Line was then formed for parade. Never in its history has the 71st presented as fine an appearance upon parade. The ceremony was executed with such precision and snap that applause from spectators was frequent. The improvement in the manual of arms in this regiment is particularly noticeable, and the steadiness of the men also showed that it has attained a high degree of discipline during the winter. After dismissal of the parade, battalions formed in line of masses for review, which was taken by Mayor Strong, who was greeted by great applause as he proceeded around the battalions. The march past also gave evidence of careful training, the alignments being excellent, and the maneuvering of the companies, in the exceedingly limited space, rapid and skillful. Following the review, the officers and men entitled to the long service medals were called to the front and center, and presented with their medals by Mayor Strong. Capt. Waldo Sprague, of Co. I, received the first class medal for 25 years' service, Maj. Augustus T. Francis the second class medal for 20 years' service and Lieut. Charles S. Clark, Co. C; Adj. Wm. G. Bates, 1st Sergt. J. J. Adgate, Jr., Co. D; Co. M. Sergt. W. S. Gleason, Co. H; Musician Richard W. Owen, Co. A, and Private Edw. L. Gayton, Co. D, the 15-year medal. The names of those receiving the decoration for 10 years' faithful service were: 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Clayton, Co. F; Capt. Samuel P. Fisher, Co. H; Lieut. Col. Wallace A. Downs, field; Maj. Clinton H. Smith, field; Capt. Frank Keck, Co. K; Corp. John Herron, Jr., Co. H; Private Sidney H. Feldman, Co. I; Comy. Sergt. Alex. J. MacGregor, N. C. S.; Capt. John H. Whittle, Co. A; Co. M. Sergt. George T. Paton, Jr., Co. I; Hosp. Steward Julius Imgard, N. C. S.; Sergt. Maj. Alfred I. Roberts, N. C. S.; Adj. John W. Dowling, staff; 2d Lieut. Anthony J. Bleeker, Co. G; 2d Lieut. Ferdinand Heidsman, Co. J; 1st Sergt. Wilbur C. Garthwaite, Co. F; Color Bearer Noah Bruford, N. C. S. It was remarked that Capt. Sprague, Adj. Bates, Lieut. Clark, Maj. Smith, Capt. Keck, Adj. Dowling and Lieut. Bleeker had performed most of their service in the 7th, their aggregate service in that regiment having been over 100 years. The honorem having returned to the ranks, Col. Martin, the war colonel of the regiment, presented the Bull Run memorial tablet, unveiled the main hallway. The tablet was received by Col. Greene, who then introduced Bishop Potter as the orator of the evening. Bishop Potter made a long address, during which the regiment stood at parade rest. The steadiness of the men, scarcely one of whom moved for 20 minutes, was remarkable. A short regimental drill followed the presentation ceremonies, movements in column of fours, formation of street column and square and column of companies from street column by battalions, advance in battalion line, and other movements, being executed with great accuracy and skill. The 71st is evidently continuing the improvement heretofore noted by the Journal, and recruiting has been brisk since the Brooklyn strike, over 35 men having been recruited in the past month, it is said.

The armory of the 71st has been enriched by a beautiful tribute to the heroes of the battle of Bull Run, in the form of an extraordinary bronze tablet, designed and made by Tiffany & Co., and the gift of Col. Henry P. Martin to his old regiment, the 71st N. Y. S. M., to commemorate the part taken by it in the story scenes of '31 and to perpetuate in enduring bronze the names of all the regiment's heroes who, at the battle of Bull Run, on July 21, 1861, gave up their lives for their country, and of their comrades who were carried wounded from the battlefield. The house of Tiffany & Co. is one of the old military houses of the war, having furnished the government during the rebellion with thousands of medals, swords and other equipments, and later with costly testimonials for distinguished heroes. This memorial or tablet is probably the largest and most remarkable one produced by this famous house. It measures nearly eight feet in height and about six feet in width. The subject, which is produced in bold relief, consists of a large shield as a centerpiece, bearing the official list of the officers and men who were killed or wounded at the battle of Bull Run. The whole design is strictly military, and the artist, while telling the story of the battle and the sacrifices, has avoided giving the mortuary effect common in memorials of this character. The tablet has been erected in the wide foyer or hallway of the armory, and although the generous donor's modesty would not permit his name to appear upon the bronze, the memorial will probably be known as "Col. Martin's tablet" as long as it adorns the armory and as long as the gallant 71st has a surviving member to pay tribute to its heroes of the battle of Bull Run. The idea of the tablet originated with the Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Van De Water, chaplain of the regiment.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS—NEW YORK.

The following are the returns of inspections of Separate Companies in the New York Guard made by Insp. Gen. McLewee from Feb. 11 to 21, 1895:

Company.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
4th	76	4	80
10th	48	4	52
14th	92	5	97
15th	46	11	57
14th	38	9	47
16th	53	7	60
23d	93	4	97
32d	63	2	65
7th	104	..	104
37th	54	3	57
6th	104	..	104
12th	102	3	105
21st	104	..	104

OHIO.

The new armory of Co. K, 14th Regt., Ohio National Guard, of Delaware, Capt. Clark, was formally opened on the evening of Feb. 27, with great ceremony. Gov. McKinley and prominent citizens being among the many present. The new armory is a brick structure of two and a half stories, fitted up conveniently with locker rooms, rooms for officers, etc., and has a drill room 75 by 42 feet clear. The headquarters of the officers of the 3d Battalion of the regiment are also located in the armory, and, like other rooms in the building, are handsomely fitted up. The armory is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and is also provided with a gymnasium and shooting room. The company was organized in 1879, among its other duties was on active service in 1882, 1884. Among those who have held commissions in Co. K are Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st U. S. Inf., who organized the regimental Signal Corps.

The findings of the special court of inquiry in connection with the Washington, O., court house riots, in which part of the 14th Regt. of Ohio National Guard participated, have been made public. The action of Col. Colt, who was in command of the troops at the time, is upheld. In reviewing the evidence the court of inquiry says: "We find from the evidence that from the time of their arrival at Washington court house, on the morning of the 17th up to early in the afternoon, officers and men were allowed to go outside the guard lines for their meals; that while so outside some of them did visit saloons or the bars at restaurants where they subsisted and did drink there; that one enlisted man became intoxicated and unfit for duty, and three others were more or less under the influence of liquor. We find from the evidence that the Colonel himself drank liquor but once, and then upon the advice of the surgeon of his regiment, and as furnished by him. The evidence clearly shows that neither Col. Colt nor any of the officers under his command at Washington court house were in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor on the occasion, nor were any enlisted men except the parties who are referred to above. We do not at all approve the visiting of saloons or bars, or the permitting of troops outside on such occasions. We find also that during the forenoon of the 17th certain of the troops were allowed to stack their arms in the court house yard and to hang their accoutrements thereon, and that such stacks, containing the arms of nearly one-half of the command, were carelessly and imprudently left without any guard, except the guard then on duty at the outer edge of the grounds, at some distance from these stacks, and this at a time when there was a crowd around the grounds, and the people generally allowed to pass to and from the court house. We find that in their general behavior during all the time they were at Washington court house the officers and men, with the exceptions above stated, conducted themselves in a soldierly manner, and that they were as cool and collected as could be expected of troops under such circumstances. . . . Col. Colt when ordered on duty at Washington court house be-

came, with his command, a part of the civil power to enforce an observance of the laws, preserve the peace, and protect life and property. He was performing the duty required of every good citizen, and especially of members of the Ohio National Guard. It was his duty to uphold the dignity of the law, and in exercising his power and in performing his duty under such an order as he received he was only required to act in good faith; that is, to inform himself, by all the means at hand, of the purpose, character, number, power, temper and disposition of the force he had to deal with, and upon that information to act with prudence, courage and sound discretion as to the means to be employed to accomplish the end which he had been called upon by the civil authorities to accomplish. We believe Col. Colt fulfilled this requirement, and that he and the officers immediately in command of the firing party exercised an honest and reasonable judgment in giving the order to fire and in so doing. That as a result of the firing by the soldiers at Washington court house, certain persons were killed and others more or less wounded, is a matter of regret, but not therefore a reason for condemnation of the officers or men. Even though some of those injured may not have engaged in active demonstrations or even sympathizing, does not change the rule. All persons on or near the court house grounds had been ordered to disperse, and all such remaining after that order was given became principals. The soldiers could not discriminate, and had no right to presume that all who remained were acting in concert, and were in fact active participants, as by their presence they were at least encouraging the active participants, who otherwise might not have attempted the commission of a riotous act. We therefore find that in dealing with the mob at Washington court house Col. Colt, his officers and men acted bravely, and while finding such to be the case, we deem it unnecessary to make a recommendation, yet should we make any such, it would be that they are deserving of the commendation of their fellow-citizens and approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) H. S. BUNKER, 16th Inf.,
J. A. KUERT, 2d Inf.,
C. L. KENNAN, 5th Inf.

Gov. McKinley in approving the proceedings and findings of the court says, after reviewing the facts: "The unlawful assembly neither heeded the warnings of the officers nor of the citizens, which were repeatedly given. They challenged the law and the power of the county and State and sought by violence to interrupt the orderly administration of justice. Some of those composing the unlawful assembly were armed, and openly defied, obstructed and assaulted the officers of the law who were there present, acting under lawful orders and of an oath to preserve the peace. Under this provocation, Col. Colt and his command behaved with rare prudence and forbearance. The National Guard, within the court house, under orders of the sheriff, were engaged in upholding the law. The mob without, defying the legally constituted authority of the State and county, were engaged in breaking the law. This was the issue. The law was upheld, as it should have been, and, as I believe, it always will be in Ohio—but in this case at fearful cost. Much as the destruction of life which took place is deplored by all good citizens, and much as they sympathize with those who suffer in this most unfortunate affair, and no friend of law and order can justly condemn the National Guard under command of Colonel Colt for having performed its duty fearlessly and faithfully, and in the face of great danger, for the peace and dignity and honor of the State. Lynching cannot be tolerated in Ohio. The law of the State must be supreme over all, and the agents of the law, acting within the law must be sustained. The proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry have been carefully considered by me, I hereby announce my approval of the conclusions of said court, which find that Col. Colt and the officers and enlisted men of the 14th Regt., O. N. G., acted with prudence and judgment and within the law supporting the civil authority of Fayette County and in the aid of it, and acting in pursuance of lawful orders, and that they performed their duty with singular fidelity, and that through them the majesty of the law and government by law was vindicated and sustained."

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. O. No. 8, dated Harrisburg, March 5, 1895, publishes an extract from S. O. No. 26, H. A., announcing the relief of Capt. Chas. A. Booth, 7th Inf., U. S. A., from further duty with the N. G. P., and the detail of Lieut. Alex. R. Paxton, 15th Inf., U. S. A., to succeed him; and announce the following commissions having been issued during February: Col. Edward Morrell, Inspector General; Col. Albert J. Logan, Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Wilbur P. Reeder, Asst. Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Henry H. Kuhn, Henry Hall, Chas. H. Howell, James Elverson, Jr., Millard Hunsicker, Aldes-de-Camp; Capt. William F. Barber, 1st Lieut. William R. Follmer, 2d Lieut. Edward Browning, 2d Lieut. Carl R. Duque, 2d Lieut. Frank J. Palmer, 2d Lieut. Frank C. McGinley, 2d Lieut. Charles Bonnelly, Jr., G. O. No. 7, March 5, prescribes a system of rendering detailed reports of attendance on each drill night. It is thought that this will greatly stimulate the attendance at the regular weekly company drills, as in many of the organizations at present a very slim attendance is the rule, rather than the exception. Col. J. Biddle Porter, of the 2d Regt., has announced that at the regular weekly session of the officers' school next Saturday evening, an interesting paper will be read by Col. James Meurer, professor of civil and military engineering at the U. S. M. A., West Point, in accordance with orders of the Adjutant General. The election for Colonel of the 3d Regt. was held in their armory on Saturday evening, March 9, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Lieut. Robert Ralston. Col. Porter, of the 2d Regt., was detailed to conduct the election, and was assisted by his Adjutant, Lieut. Matlack. Although the election of Lieut. Ralston was a foregone conclusion, he being the only nominee at the caucus of the line officers held a few weeks ago, the announcement of the result created the utmost enthusiasm. In response to which Col. Ralston rose and thanked the officers for the honor conferred on him, and said that he would work hard for the advancement of the regiment, and that the strictest military discipline would be maintained so long as he continues in command. In the selection of officers, moral standing, education and ability would be required, and no favoritism tolerated, aspirants being required to stand solely on their own merits. The newly-elected colonel held that all officers should be thoroughly schooled, and that he would expect prompt attendance on all occasions by officers and men alike. In conclusion he expressed his appreciation of the assurances of hearty support received upon all sides from the officers of his regiment. Col. Ralston is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, having taken several prizes during his course at the latter. He was appointed Asst. U. S. District Attorney in 1882, while office he still retains. His enthusiasm, ability and excellent judgment will undoubtedly go far towards making him one of the leading officers of the Guard.

NAVAL MILITIA.

MICHIGAN.—The following is a list of the officers of the 1st Battalion of Michigan Naval Militia: 1st Battalion, M. S. N. B., 142 enrolled, armory at Detroit—Lieut. Comdr. G. H. White, commanding; Ensign Truman H. Newberry, Signal Officer; P. Asst. Surg. Delos Parkes, Jr., Surgeon; 1st Division—Lieut. Cyrus E. Lothrop, commanding division; Lieut. (J. G.) H. K. Jones, Ensign Frederick D. Standish; 3d Division—Lieut. W. Howie Muir, commanding division; Lieut. (J. G.) Henry H. Sanger, Ensign Sidney T. Miller.

MARYLAND.—Lieut. Samuel M. Blount has been elected to succeed Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Duren, recently resigned. Rev. Frederick W. Clappett, rector of St. Peter's P. Church, of Baltimore, has been elected Chaplain, and will hold his first service on board the Dale March 18. These religious services will be held once each month during the summer. A quartette composed of men from the 1st and 2d Divisions has been formed, and will sing at the services. Asst. Surg. Connell will direct the music. Comdr. Emerson contracted to build divisional rooms and private lockers on the berth deck of the Dale. Each man will have a private locker.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Capt. Weeks has applied to the Navy Department for a loan of steam launchers, which are on hand, but not now in use, so that the brigade may do some practical work upon the lines suggested by Capt. Taylor in his paper upon the defense of the New England coast at the last officers' dinner. The fact that the War

power to the defense of Cape Cod one of the problems for the coming summer's work, will no doubt in the Department to co-operate with the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, who are so directly interested in this work of the War College by granting Capt. Weeks' request. There are at present in the brigade more than a dozen engineers who are capable of running and taking charge of engines similar to those used in the cutters asked for, so that the best of care is guaranteed. Engr. Frye, who would have charge of the mechanical department, is also engineer of the Sub-Treasury Building in Boston. The sudden death of Lieut. Frank B. Watkeys, of the 3d Division, on Monday, March 12, at his home in Somerville, of pneumonia, cast a gloom over the 1st Battalion, in which he was one of the most popular as well as efficient officers. Lieut. Watkeys joined the original battalion as a seaman, and by his attention to duty secured a merited promotion, first to petty officer, and afterwards to commissioned officer. His death is the first among the commissioned officers who have been connected with the brigade since its organization five years ago, the 25th of this month.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. A, 22d N. Y., will hold a dance at the armory March 18. Co. B, 71st N. Y., have elected 1st Sergt. W. S. Beekman a 2d Lieutenant.

The Gun Detachment of Co. A, 7th Regt., N. J., have decided to march to Sea Girt Camp the coming season.

The military authorities of New York will, it is expected, take some action in connection with 69th Battalion affairs next week.

Gen. A. S. Webb will deliver a lecture at the armory of the 7th Regt. on the evening of March 16, on the battle of Gettysburg.

It is not generally known that, with certain exceptions, the population of the British Isles is liable to conscription for the militia.

The next battalion drills in the 47th N. Y., Col. Eddy, will be as follows: 1st Battalion, Cos. G, B, F and I, March 19; 2d Battalion, Cos. K, A, E and D, March 21.

At a meeting of the Armory Board of N. Y. City, on March 6, a resolution was passed asking the Sinking Fund Commission that the Controller be authorized to issue bonds for \$25,250, the proceeds to be used in paying for the work of completing and furnishing the new armory for Troop A, A. G. C. M. will meet at the armory of the 9th N. Y., on March 19 for the trial of Private J. F. Doherty, of Co. K, who is charged with desertion. The detail for the court is: Capt. A. W. Conover, 7th Regt.; Capt. J. N. Borland, 22d Regt.; Lieut. J. W. Mason, 8th Batt.; Lieut. A. C. Clayton, 1st Regt.; Lieut. S. B. P. Trowbridge, 12th Regt., with Maj. H. S. Van Duser, 1st Brigade, J. A.

Col. Charles F. Beebe, 1st Regt., Oregon National Guard, has been appointed brigadier general by Gov. Lord. Gen. Beebe is an efficient officer thoroughly interested in military work. He is a native of New York, and served in the 7th Regt., joining that organization in 1871, and was honorably discharged in 1878. Gen. Beebe also served on the staffs of the 2d and 3d Brigades of N. Y.

The 71st N. Y. Athletic Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Waldo Sprague; vice-president, Corp. J. T. Maxwell; secretary, Capt. S. Percy Fisher; treasurer, Sergt. F. H. Sawyer. The

spring games will be held on the evening of Saturday, April 27, in the armory. The committees are immersed in the preparations and an effort will be made to surpass their last series.

The New York "Medical Record," in an article on the 7th N. Y. in Brooklyn, says: "It required the most watchful care, and the most faithful services of the medical staff, to keep even the fine material of which the regiment is composed, to the requisite health standard for efficient service. Too much praise cannot be given to Drs. Stimson, Valentine and Colles, of the regular staff, and to Privates Wood, Diabrow and Beebe, also practicing physicians, who were wisely detailed on the Hospital Corps, for their constant attention and unremitting kindness to the men who had need of their services. In fact, the whole history of this short and efficient campaign proves, in the case of officers and men, what perfect discipline, true pluck and high intelligence can do in making the citizen-soldiers of this famous regiment models of their kind the world over."

The entire militia force of New Orleans, La., were called out on duty along the water front on March 14 to protect colored longshoremen against white strikers. The troops numbered some 450 men, in command of Gen. Glynn, comprising both artillery and infantry, the former being armed with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns.

At Winchester, Va., on March 14, three companies of the 2d Regt., under Col. Baker, were ordered on duty to prevent the lynching of a colored prisoner, and preserve order. The following inspections in the N. Y. Guard will be made the coming week by Insp. Gen. McLewee: 48th Sep. Co. Oswego, March 18; 6th Batt. Syracuse, March 19; 2d Sep. Co. Auburn, March 20; 34th Sep. Co. Geneva, March 21; 41st Sep. Co. Syracuse, March 22.

The 23d N. Y. will not be ordered to camp this year, so Gen. McAlpin has said.

The 8th Battalion N. Y. Maj. Chauncey, will hold a stag at its armory to-night (March 16), which comprises a vaudeville entertainment and boxing exhibition of exceptional merit, as will be seen from the following programme: Nordheim, king of the wire; three-round exhibition, Jack Barry of New York vs. Mike Adams of New York; Rice and Halvers, sensational dancers; three-round exhibition, Tom Kierman of New York vs. Al. Manning of New York; Grace and Reynolds, knockabout comedians; six-round special exhibition at 135 lbs., Sam Bolan of New York vs. Geo. McFadden of New York; Marie Griffiths, wonderful dancer, in her specialties; McLean and Hall, novelty black-face act; three-round exhibition, Jack Kenny of New York vs. Tommy Russell of New York; the Weston Sisters, dancing and singing soubrettes; the La Rosas, in their acrobatic absurdity; six-round special exhibition at catch weights, George Browne of England vs. Tom McGowan of New York. The tickets of admission are \$1.

COMING EVENTS.

March 16.—Review of 23d N. Y. at armory.
March 20.—Ball of the Athletic Association, 13th N. Y., at armory.
March 27.—Annual ball of Co. I, 71st N. Y., at Central Opera House.
March 28.—Reception of 3d Bat. N. Y. at armory.

March 30.—Entertainment and ball, Non-Coms., 1st Bat. N. Y., at armory.
April 1 to 6.—Fair of Co. C, 8th N. Y., at armory.
April 3.—Review of the 13th N. Y., at armory.
April 6.—Spring games, 7th N. Y., at armory.
April 13.—Games of the 23d N. Y., at armory.
April 19.—Annual dinner of 7th N. Y. Veterans.
April 22.—Annual dinner of Old Guard, 12th N. Y.
April 23.—Review of the 13th N. Y., at armory.
April 27.—Spring games of the 71st N. Y.

How near Gen. Slocum came once to arrest as a common swindler will bear telling, for nobody enjoyed the incident in recollection better than he did. He and Gen. McMahon were on their way home to New York from an inspection of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., and stopped at Philadelphia for breakfast. While waiting at the station for the signal to board their special car, McMahon observed a man whom he thought he recognized as an acquaintance, and, being of a social turn, approached him and shook hands cordially, saying:

"How do you do, Mr. —?"

"Bradford," obligingly interjected the stranger.

"Of New York, if I remember," continued McMahon affably.

"No, of Bryn Mawr," responded the stranger.

"Ah, yes; Bryn Mawr. I had forgotten. Glad to see you. When did you get to town?"

Just then Slocum came up. He had caught the name and recollected a Bradford who had served in his command during the war. "Why, hello!" he exclaimed, with effusion.

"Delighted to see you. My name is Slocum. You're Bradford, of Bryn Mawr. Knew you well during the war. It isn't possible you have forgotten me?"

Bradford, meanwhile, had edged toward a policeman in the depot. "I can't say, Mr. Slocum, that I remember you or your friend," said he, "and I don't propose to join you in any kind of a game this morning. The fact is, I knew you both to be confidence operators from the first moment I saw you."

The policeman, who had evidently caught on, made a grab for the two generals, who made a simultaneous rush for the special car. It was just about moving off. As they scrambled on board the policeman dashed for the telegraph office, but the car made no stop within the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia police and the fugitives escaped.—Kate Field's Washington.

During the Afghan War, Sergt. Maj. Twist, of the Carabiniers, had just lighted his meerschaum pipe when an Afghan bullet took off the head of the pipe, and left him with the amber mouthpiece and the silver mount attached still between his teeth.

In an article entitled "The Truth About Port Arthur," which appears in the "North American Review" for March, Frederic Villiers, the distinguished war correspondent, relates many hitherto unpublished facts concerning the terrible massacre by the Japanese troops, of which he was an eye witness.

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HOW GRANT LOST HIS PLACE IN THE ARMY.

(From the Cincinnati "Enquirer.")

Gen. Grant was a Captain in the 4th Infantry at the time of his resignation, and his regiment was stationed in Oregon. Maj. R. C. Buchanan, also a graduate of the academy, who was a fine type of the old-time soldier, was in command of the battalion to which Capt. Grant's company was attached.

"Old Buck," as Maj. Buchanan was generally called in the Army, was rigid and unbending in his manner, and the sternest of disciplinarians. He took it into his head that Capt. Grant was drinking too much, and said so to him. At that time there was a good deal of drinking in the Army. Finally, in the spring of 1854, "Old Buck" made Grant sign a pledge, which, with his resignation, he placed in Maj. Buchanan's hands. Grant meant to keep his word, but one cold morning he called upon a brother officer, who had just brought his wife to the post. Of course, there were refreshments, and among them egg nog, and Grant was invited by the bride to join her in a glass of this delicious drink, little thinking of the consequences, as she did not know of the Captain's pledge, and he took one. "What possessed me I never could tell," Grant said brokenly to a brother officer as he told him the story, "but the first thing I knew I had broken my pledge." A few days after this Capt. Grant was sent for by Maj. Buchanan. Poor Grant knew what was coming, as he

walked across the parade ground to the office of the commanding officer, and when he entered the office several brother officers left. Maj. Buchanan nodded to his Adjutant, who also left the office, leaving the poor Captain to "face the music" alone. Holding two papers in his hand, Maj. Buchanan said in his sternest manner:

"Capt. Grant, here are two papers you signed two months ago. One is your pledge, the other your resignation. Is it true that you have broken the former?"

Grant met his commanding officer's eye fearlessly. "Yes, sir, it is true," he said.

"What do you deem my duty in the matter of your resignation?" was the Major's next question.

There was a moment's silence. Then Grant spoke: "You are an old soldier, Maj. Buchanan. You do not need instruction from me. But, since you have asked me the question, I will answer it. It is your duty to send in the resignation of any officer who breaks his pledge, and I know of no reason why an exception to the rule should be made in the case before you."

"That is all, sir," answered "Old Buck," as he rose and bowed poor Grant out. Two months later an official communication reached the post. It informed Capt. U. S. Grant that his resignation had been accepted, to take effect July 31, 1854. This was the end of it, and Capt. Grant ceased to be an Army officer from that date. He packed up his goods, and early one morning left for the East.

This is how Grant left the Army the first time.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Some interesting statistics have been compiled recently by Secretary Herbert concerning the number and the types of the war vessels of the leading navies of the world. The tables show that England has, at the present time, some 43 battle ships, 12 coast defenders, and 18 armored cruisers, and 10 battle ships building. The French Navy contains 43 armored vessels built and authorized and building. Russia has 40 such vessels, Germany 32 and Italy 18. These navies have, in addition, many unarmored vessels. The number of war vessels in the service of England, including protected cruisers, ordinary cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats, is 238, and some 48 additional ones authorized and building. The French Navy contains in all 147 vessels, with 24 building. Germany has altogether 39, Russia 32, and Italy 72. Torpedo boats have come to take a very important part in naval warfare. France has 217 torpedo boats in service and 42 authorized and building; England has 165 and 64, respectively; Italy, 178 and 11; Russia, 163 and 14, and Germany, 119. The comparison between the United States and foreign navies afforded by this table is very significant. At present the United States has 3 torpedo boats and 3 building. Such a comparison needs no comment. It is to be hoped that the United States Navy may be more adequately provided in the future.

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Ems, Sat., Apr. 6, 7 A. M. Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A. M.
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Trave, Tues., May 28, Havel, Tues., July 2
Ems, Sat., June 1, Aller, Sat., July 6
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There was a sing-song in progress in a Highland canteen not far from Aldershot, when a soldier belonging to an English regiment entered. He was made welcome, and presently he volunteered to sing. His proposal was gladly accepted, and he stepped on the stage amidst loud applause, which was vigorously renewed when, after whispering to the pianist, the latter struck up the familiar tune of "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled." With an indescribable cockney accent he then sang:

"Scots wha hae on haggis fed,
Scots wha hae fra Flodden fed,
Scots wha sold King Charlie's head
For a base bawbee."

Then with a rush he was through the door, and not a moment too soon, for the infuriated Highlanders, up till then spellbound with amazement, now rose, and, with a yell of fury went in hot pursuit, which only terminated when the audacious Southron was safe within his own barracks.

When the Blankshire Regiment was stationed at Aldershot the Lieutenant Colonel, second in command, was very often on leave, and, of course, was away from his regiment a great deal. After one of these holidays he was out for a walk in private clothes, when he met Private Murphy, of his regiment, who knew him very well. Murphy at once recognized his officer, but did not want to salute him, as he had his sweetheart with him. He passed on, taking no notice. When a little distance past, the Colonel called Murphy back and said: "Private Murphy, don't you know your commanding officer when you meet him?" Private Murphy scratched his head and reflected for a moment, when his face lit up with joy as he said: "Why shure an' bedad

kurnal, faith I 'nows you right well now I looks at yer 'onner, but, begorra, seein' yer in plain clothes I thought as 'ow ye 'ad bought yer discharge."

Duke George of Leuchtenberg, it is reported from Nice, France, Feb. 25, has had some interesting trials with the new aluminum screws with which he replaced the old iron ones of his yacht, the result being, as far as can be judged in the unsatisfactory weather which has prevailed, an increase of speed of somewhere about half a knot per hour. Fresh tests will be made when the water is smooth.

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MARRIED.

CROSE-WILSON.—At Cincinnati, O., March 6, Miss William M. Crose, U. S. N., to Miss Edith Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wilson, of Cincinnati.

BIRTHS.

GARDNER.—At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., March 6, to the wife of Thomas Gardner, Ord. Sergt., U. S. A., a son.

DIED.

McNETT.—At Belmont, N. Y., March 9, 1895, Col. Andrew James McNett, U. S. A., retired.

ALLEN.—James Allen, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at his residence, Maywood, Ill., March 5, aged 45 years.

DICKEY.—At Cave City, Ky., March 4, 1895, Mrs. Dickey, mother of Maj. Chas. W. Williams, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

FIELD.—At New York City, March 8, Matthew Dickinson Field, M. D., brother of Lieut. Comdr. Wells L. Field, U. S. N.

GARDNER.—At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., March 8, George, second son of Thomas Gardner, Ord. Sergt., U. S. A., aged 2 days.

LANDIS.—At his residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on Feb. 18, Henry D. Landis, in the 71st year of his age, father of Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, U. S. A.

HAYES.—At Cleveland, O., Feb. 18, of typhoid fever, Fitzhugh Lee Hayes, oldest son of Maj. E. M. Hayes, 7th Cav., and Mrs. Hayes, in the 23d year of his age.

MEDCALFE.—At Elkton, Md., March 7, 1895, Mrs. Henrietta M. Medcalfe, mother of the late Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalfe, Ordnance Department, and aunt of Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, U. S. A.

SEWELL.—Suddenly, at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 13, 1895, Chief Engr. George Sewell, U. S. N., retired.

TURNER.—On Feb. 12, 1895, at Fort Omaha, Neb., Elizabeth Lee Turner, aged two years and six months, daughter of Capt. William J. Turner, 2d U. S. Inf., and granddaughter of the late Commo. Peter Turner, U. S. N. Interment at Rock Creek Cemetery.

The Nervous Man

is very much in evidence in these days. The nervous woman should not always monopolize the advertisements. Great difference of opinion exists as to the best treatment for both. Some say they need "a good talking to," others "a change of scene," others "something to occupy the mind," but what the nervous person really needs is *wholesome food which he or she can digest*, for the nervous man is always an improperly nourished man, and nervousness generally begins with inability to digest food. It is therefore very important that all

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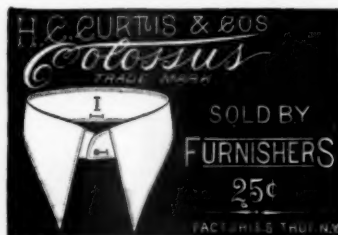
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